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HUNGARIAN DELEGATES ADDRESS CSCE ISSUES

East-West Trade

LD082018 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna, December 8 (MTI) -- Marianne Berecz, member of the Hungarian delegation, briefed the committee dealing with humanitarian issues of the Vienna follow-up meeting of European security and cooperation about Hungarian actions in the interest of developing information cooperation between the states, as implementation of the Helsinki recommendations. She set forth the new Hungarian press law, and discussed the activity of the mass media.

In the economic committee, Sandor Szabo stressed that Hungarian companies account for one-third of the total East-West industrial cooperation. The Hungarian representative spoke in detail about the development of the regulations related to the founding of joint ventures in Hungary, and the possibilities arising from these. He emphasised that the Helsinki and Madrid recommendations have not lost their timeliness. According to these, favourable conditions must be established for industrial cooperation.

Polish Proposal Backed

LD102248 Budapest MTI in English 2016 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna, December 10 (MTI) -- The proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member states are aimed at the parallel reduction of both the nuclear weapons and the conventional armed forces, stressed Ambassador Andre Erdos, leader of the Hungarian delegation, at the Wednesday session of the European follow-up meeting in Vienna.

According to the proposals, troops and armaments of the two military alliances would be reduced first, as this would make it possible for other European states to join the process. At the same time Andre Erdos stressed: We condemn all steps that wish to upset the painstakingly worked out system of international arms restriction agreements.

"There is no reason for the participants of the follow-up meeting to reject the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Treaty countries, a historical opportunity for launching the European disarmament process."

The leader of the Hungarian delegation assured support to the Polish proposal for summoning the second stage of the Stockholm conference. This proposal is based on equal rights, balance and reciprocity, and serving the security of all countries, he said.

DELEGATION TALKS BEGIN IN PARIS; RECEPTION GIVEN

AU110930 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 11 (ATA) -- Talks were held in Paris on December 9 between the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PSR of Albania, led by the vice minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka, and the delegation of the Minister [as received] of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, headed by the secretary of state for foreign affairs, Didier Bariani.

During the talks, which were held in a friendly spirit, opinions were exchanged on the further development of bilateral relations as well as on some aspects of the international situation.

On this occasion a friendly message by the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, addressed to the president of the French Republic, Francois Mitterand, was handed over to the secretary of state, Didier Bariani.

Upon its stay in Paris, the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was received by the minister, Yves Galland, and the secretary of state under prime minister [title as received], Christian Bergelin. Attending these meetings were also the ambassador extraordinary of the PSR of Albania in France, Maxhun Peka, as well as the ambassador of the French Republic in Albania, Philippe Legrain.

In honour of the Albanian delegation, the secretary of state for foreign affairs of France, Didier Bariani, gave a reception at the seat of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Attending were Jean-Francois Deniau, former minister of the French Government and now vice chairman of the Commission for Relations With Foreign Countries of the French Parliament; Michel Bersone, chairman of the France-Albania Friendship Group of deputies to the French Parliament; top functionaries of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; representatives of trade firms and the press; Abraham Behar, secretary general of the France-Albania Friendship Association, etc.

GREETINGS FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S STROUGAL

AU051647 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 3 Dec p 3

[Cable to Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, from Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier -- date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in the name of the CSSR Government and in my name, I send sincere best wishes to you and through you to the Council of Ministers.

I wish the People's Socialist Republic of Albania great success in building a socialist society.

CONSULATE PROTESTS 'MISSING' ATHLETE IN MELBOURNE

AU101848 Sofia BTA in English 1759 GMT 10 Dec 86

["Concern Over the Fate of Bulgarian Lifter Naum Shalamanov" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 10 (BTA) -- World-famous Bulgarian weight lifter Naum Shalamanov has been missing since Monday morning in Melbourne, where the Bulgarian team was taking part in the world weight lifting cup competition. The inquires made so far by the team managers and the Bulgarian Consulate General in Sydney on the one hand and by the Australian police on the other have failed to establish what happened to him. The public appeal to Mr Shalamanov to make known in some way his whereabouts and condition was also left unanswered.

At the same time, it transpired from the reports of certain Australian papers that the 19-year-old Bulgarian sportsman has been the subject of special attention from certain circles, that he was taken to some abode of unknown address known to be used by Turks in Australia. The features imply that Mr Shalamanov is being pressured into defecting from his homeland.

When they learnt about this, Mr Shalamanov's parents, friends and relations were seriously worried about his fate. The Bulgarian Sports Union and the Bulgarian Consulate General in Sydney protested to the Australian authorities their failure to guarantee the calm and security of a Bulgarian national and world-famous athlete. They insist that he be located and provided with an opportunity and conditions to return to his homeland.

SOFIA CEREMONY MARKS INTERNATIONAL RIGHTS DAY

AU101945 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 10 Dec 86

["International Human Rights Day" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 10 (BTA) -- The International Human Rights Day was marked here today at a ceremonial meeting which was addressed by Corresponding Member Prof. Aleksandur Yankov, president of the Bulgarian International Law Association.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1948, is a landmark in the development of international humanitarian law, a concrete manifestation of the international organization's efforts towards the fulfillment of its principal purposes enshrined in the UN Charter, Prof. Aleksandur Yankov emphasized.

He indicated that real socialism provides the material and legal conditions for a standard of human rights and fundamental freedoms which surpasses in more ways than one the international standards set by the international treaties in force.

The speaker said that the decisions of the 13th Congress of the BCP on the improvement of social management and on the promotion of socialist democracy have come as a concretization of the Bulgarian human rights policy. The working people's participation in management is growing into efficient self-management. The promotion of socialist democracy is reflected in the overall perfection of the organization and operation of the state apparatus, in the enhancement of the state-cum-public principle, in extending the direct and the representative democracy, Prof. Aleksandur Yankov said.

The participants in the meeting sent a telegram to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar which expresses the resolution of the Bulgarian public to continue to contribute to consolidating and increasing the role of the UN as an important factor in the preservation of peace and in promoting wide international cooperation including in the social and humanitarian area.

The telegram expresses the conviction that the respect for and the exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms is possible only in the conditions of peace and security which guarantee the basic human right -- the right to live.

It is our belief that in the conditions of the nuclear age it is imperative to seek new ways to promoting cooperation among the states in all areas. This also pertains to the issues of human rights. We support the proposal of the USSR at the Vienna meeting to convene a representative conference of the states which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe on the whole complex of humanitarian issues, including on human rights, the telegram reads.

TOP OFFICIALS MEET ITALIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

Todorov Reception

AU092000 Sofia BTA in English 1747 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Sofia, December 9 (BTA) -- A desire for activation of the cooperation between the parliaments of Bulgaria and Italy was expressed today at the meeting between the visiting here Italian parliamentary delegation led by Mr. Odo Biazini, deputy chairman of the Chamber of Deputies and chairman of the group for Bulgaro-Italian Friendship with the Italian parliament, and Mr. Stanko Todorov chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly.

During the talk it was stressed that the strengthening of the relations between the legislative bodies of the two countries is in interest of the two countries and peoples, of peace and security in Europe and in the world.

Mr. Stanko Todorov and Mr. Odo Bianzini briefed each other in the tasks standing before the two parliaments. The chairman of the Bulgarian parliament spoke about the social and economic changes in this country, about the efforts directed toward democratization of economic management, about the ever increasing role of the mp's in the carrying out of the important economic tasks.

Tanchev Meeting

AU101812 Sofia BTA in English 1715 GMT 10 Dec 86

["Bulgaria-Italy: Cooperation in the Name of Peace and Security" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 10 (BTA) -- Italian parliamentarians have given a positive assessment to Bulgaria's constructive peaceful foreign policy. Today an Italian parliamentary delegation paying a visit to this country and led by Mr. Odo Biazini had a meeting with Mr. Petur Tanchev, first vice-president of the State Council. The two sides expressed the common will to do all that is possible in order to consolidate international cooperation and security in the world.

It was stressed that the most important task today is the averting of the thermonuclear catastrophe and the activation of the contacts among the states, regardless of the differences in their social systems in the name of mankind's survival.

The two sides discussed a wide range of issues of bilateral relations. They noted the mutual wish to promote the political, economic and cultural contacts which is in the interest of the two peoples and of peace in Europe and the world.

YORDANOV MEETS SIR GEOFFREY HOWE IN LONDON

AU022013 Sofia BTA in English 1920 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] London, December 2 (BTA corr.) -- Mr. Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development with the Ministerial Council and chairman of the Committee for Culture, who is leading a Bulgarian cultural delegation visiting Great Britain, met Sir Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs.

On behalf of Her Majesty the Queen and of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Sir Geoffrey Howe extended best wishes to State Council President Rodor Zhiukov for the prosperity of the Bulgarian people.

The talks stressed that the mutually advantageous cooperation between Bulgaria and Great Britain is developing positively and has good prospects. It meets the interests of the Bulgarian and the British people and contributes to the consolidation of trust and peaceful dialogue between the two countries, in spite of the difference of the social systems. The meeting stressed that the cultural exchange between Bulgaria and Great Britain is exerting a favourable influence on the development of cooperation in the economic and other areas.

The leader of the Bulgarian cultural delegation had talks with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mr. Timothy Renton as well as with Mr. Richard Luce, minister for the arts. He also met outstanding British public and cultural figures.

TANCHEV RECEIVED BY CYPRUS PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU

AU082016 Sofia BTA in English 1929 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Nicosia, December 8 (BTA) -- Today Mr Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, received Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice president of Bulgaria's State Council and secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, who is paying a brief working visit here. Mr Petur Tanchev handed the Cyprus head of state a message from Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council.

The sides exchanged views on the international situation in the wake of the Soviet-American summit in Reykjavik. An emphasis was laid on the great importance of the Soviet proposals, put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, who called for the limitation and elimination of nuclear weapons and for the prevention of outer space militarization.

Mr Tanchev and Mr Kiprianou considered the situation in the Balkans and pointed to the important role of Bulgaria and of State Council President Todor Zhivkov personally for turning the area into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone. The president of Cyprus commended highly Bulgaria's constructive policy of peace and goodneighbourliness in the Balkans and the consistent and principled stand of this country on the Cyprus question. Bulgaro-Greek relations were described as undergoing an upgrade development. Other questions of mutual interest were also considered.

Today Mr Petur Tanchev conferred with Mr Vasos Lissaridhis, president of the Cyprus House of Representatives, with Mr Khambis Mikhailidhis, secretary general of the Union of Cyprian Peasants (E.K.A.), and with Mr Mikhalis Litras, secretary general of the Pancyprian Peasant's Union (P.E.K.)

TANCHEV VISITS YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC; HOLDS TALKS

AU081618 Sofia BTA in English 2029 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Sana'a, December 7 (BTA) -- Mr. 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, received Mr. Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council of Bulgaria and secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, who arrived here yesterday on an official working visit at the invitation of Vice President 'Abd al-Karim al'Arashi, speaker of the Constituent Assembly of the Yemen Arab Republic.

Mr. Petur Tanchev delivered to Mr. 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih a personal message from Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria and an invitation to visit Bulgaria.

The talks stressed the mutual wish of the two countries to promote their friendly relations, which are based on the Treaty for Friendship and Cooperation and characterized by trust and mutual understanding. The closeness or similarity of the stands of Bulgaria and the Yemen Arab Republic on the principal international issues will contribute to this.

The president of the Yemen Arab Republic gave a high assessment to Bulgaria's achievements, to her constructive policy for peace and good-neighbourliness in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world and to her consistent stand for a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis and its core - the Palestinian issue.

The first vice president of the State Council of Bulgaria gave a high assessment to the peaceful policy of the Yemen Arab Republic, directed towards stabilizing the situation in the region and to consolidating peace and security in the world.

The talks stressed the paramount importance of the Soviet proposals put forward by Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik. It was emphasized that they point to the right way to limiting and eliminating nuclear weapons and to averting the militarizaion of space.

The two sides stressed that Bulgaria and the Yemen Arab Republic support the proposal for convening an international conference on the Middle East under the aegis of the UN and with the participation of all interested states and they expressed concern over the events in Lebanon. It was stressed that it is necessary to stop the Iran-Iraq armed conflict and to settle the controversial issues between the two states by peaceful means.

The first vice president of the State Council of Bulgaria had official talks with Mr. Qadi 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president of the Yemen Arab Republic and speaker of the Constituent Assembly. They discussed the possibilities for further promoting the traditionally friendly relations and cooperation between Bulgaria and the Yemen Arab Republic.

Today the first vice-president of the State Council of Bulgaria met the prime minister of the Yemen Arab Republic Dr. 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani. They discussed issues of bilateral cooperation particularly in the economic field where there exist considerable possibilities for activating business contacts.

Today Mr. Petur Tanchev met the leadership of the Confederation of the Local Councils for Cooperative Development of the Yemen Arab Republic headed by its secretary general Mr. Saliq Amin Abu Ras [spelling as received].

Mr. Petur Tanchev was visited today at the presidential palace by the chief mufti of the Yemen Arab Republic Shaykh Ahmad Zabara. In the afternoon the first vice president of Bulgaria left the Yemen Arab Republic.

TANCHEV ENDS 'SUCCESSFUL' MIDDLE EAST VISIT

AU101504 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Dec 86 p 2

["High Assessment of Bulgaria's Peaceful Foreign Policy"]

[Text] Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council and secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS], returned yesterday from the official working visit which he made to the Syrian Arab Republic, the State of Kuwait, the Yemen Arab Republic, and the Republic of Cyprus.

The visit was successful, Comrade Tanchev stated when he was welcomed at Sofia airport. Everywhere I visited in the friendly countries great interest was shown toward Bulgaria and its envoys and evidence was given of a desire to develop cooperation with Bulgaria.

At the meetings, the first deputy chairman of the State Council stressed, a high assessment was given to the role which these countries are playing in the Nonaligned Countries Movement and to their support for the proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at Reykjavik. These Soviet proposals are instilling new strength into their struggle to consolidate their national independence and into the fight for peace and detente.

The great attention paid to Comrade Todor Zhivkov's message to the head of state of each of the countries visited was emphasized. In this respect, a high assessment was given to the peaceful policy in the Balkans conducted by Bulgaria and its first state leader. It was declared that, thanks to this policy, the peninsula is being turned into a mainstay of peace and cooperation between peoples.

Special thanks was expressed for the support which Bulgaria has rendered in the past to the peoples of these countries in their struggle for national liberation and for the readiness with which Bulgaria is developing cooperation with them at present.

Among those meeting the delegation at Sofia airport were Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council; secretaries and members of the BZNS Standing Committee; and deputy ministers of foreign affairs.

Also present was Taha al-Khayrat, the Syrian ambassador, and representatives of the Kuwaiti Embassy.

HUSAK REPORT TO CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD060801 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Report on report of CPCZ Central Committee Presidium delivered to CPCZ Central Committee plenum by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, on 4 December in Prague -- read by announcer]

[Text] The activity of the whole of our party and its bodies is aimed at implementing the conclusions of the 17th congress. An important step is the bill on the Eighth 5-Year Plan which we are presenting to the Central Committee for its consideration, and which the Federal Assembly will examine next week.

This year is the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. In this context the evaluation of the results we achieve this year and the preparations for next year's tasks are very important. Comrade Potac will speak on this, and therefore the report of the Presidium will concentrate on only some of these issues. Eight months have passed since the 17th congress. This is too short a time to allow us to assess the fulfilment of the congress resolutions, yet it is sufficient to enable us to summarize the early results of their implementation and to react to the problems we are encountering. At the same time we draw on the findings of the regional and district party committees, and on the suggestions and critical comments sent to the Central Committee from the primary party organizations, from work collectives and from individuals.

Our fundamental yardstick in assessing the results and the starting point for our further action are the goals set by the 17th congress. The congress clearly established that the key issue posed for us by the present stage of development, both from the internal and international points of view, is the vital need to speed up the socioeconomic development of our society and to substantially raise the performance and effectiveness of the national economy. To this end we must be more effective in harnessing the whole of our material and intellectual potential. The tasks arising from this must be seen in terms of the whole of their revolutionary scope as the main battlefield [bitevni pole] on which the future success of socialism will be decided. The implementation of these tasks is a matter both for the production sector and the superstructure, as well as the work of the party, of the socialist state, the economic bodies, the trade union movement, the whole of the National Front, the national committees, and all the citizens of our socialist homeland.

The purpose of the congress program is to elevate our socialist society to a qualitatively new level. Its main objective is to create the conditions for a further marked rise in the material and cultural level of the people, for an improvement in their living and working conditions, for developing their abilities and for improving their life in every aspect. The program adopted by the congress is not based on subjective wishes; instead, it expresses the objective needs of the further development of our society. In the specific conditions of Czechoslovakia it represents a creative response to the prospects of the 1980's and 1990's, and to the demands also made upon us by the current stage of international developments, especially the far-reaching results of the scientific and technical revolution.

We can rightly say that the course set by the 17th congress has met with complete approval throughout the party. The whole of the National Front has also endorsed it. In the elections to the representative bodies it won the support of all the people, because it provides the working people with the key to the further development of our socialist society. It is also the basis for our further strengthening of the link between the party and the people.

The response to the congress resolutions is a stimulus for the broadly based development of social activity, for a growing interest in social affairs and for a series of valuable pledges and initiatives. It provides an impulse for great work efforts which are producing many commendable results. We give sincere thanks, on behalf of the party Central Committee, for this honest work and untiring efforts.

Together with the predominantly positive trends, however, we must take a sober look at the problems and shortcomings. We cannot overlook the fact that the congress' ideas are not being promoted at the necessary pace in some sectors. The main obstacle is the force of ingrained inertia, complacency, the unwillingness to alter long-established practices and the attempt to stick to old routines. While the number of managers and functionaries who seek and promote new ways of dealing with more challenging tasks is growing, in many different sectors and levels of management, however, there are still a large number who express their agreement with congress resolutions in words, but who act in the same old way. We realize that changing people's thinking and society's behavior and overcoming ingrained habits is a complicated and conflict-rid en process. It calls for substantially more effective political, organizational and ideological work. In view of the importance of the time factor and the experience gained this year, the pace and emphasis of implementing the program of the 17th congress must be substantially increased. This means we must step up the drive to implement its objectives, involve in this process all party members and the broad strata of working people, and be bolder in seeking, trying out and promoting new methods.

At the fourth session of the party Central Committee Comrade Gustav Husak went on to state that it had emerged from the recent working meeting of leading party officials of the CEMA member states that the fraternal countries had also discussed similar problems and tasks. In the statement by the party Central Committee Presidium on the results of that meeting, we emphasized that we sincerely welcome the regular consultative meetings of the leaders of the fraternal countries' parties, for they make it possible to intensify the exchange of experience, to align views, and to coordinate approaches.

It is clear from the information that you have been able to read that the meeting discussed urgent problems of building socialism in our countries, enhancing mutual cooperation, particularly in the economic field, and further stepping up the struggle for peace and disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament. During the 2-day meeting, an extensive and open exchange of views took place on these matters. The results of the Moscow meeting have far-reaching and truly historic significance for the further development of the fraternal countries. It gives rise to radical proposals which pave the way for new opportunities and prospects in all spheres of our mutual cooperation. The meeting confirmed the unity of views of the fraternal countries in their analysis of the current stage of development in their countries. This stage is characterized by revolutionary changes in the development of science and technology, by tougher conditions in the rivalry between the two world social systems.

All this places new and important demands on our country. If we are to successfully develop the socialist system and bolster the prestige and influence of socialism in international affairs, it is vital to speed up our rate of progress and to make fuller use of the creative potential of socialism in every country and in our community as a whole. All this is indivisibly connected with the development of relations between the socialist countries on the basis of socialist countries on the basis of socialist internationalism, equality, mutual advantage, and assistance in all spheres, Comrade Gustav Husak said.

At the working meeting in Moscow we fully supported, in the spirit of the conclusions of the 17th congress and on behalf of the CPCZ, the proposals and ideas put forward at the meeting. The party Central Committee drew the conclusion, on the basis of a thorough discussion of the results of the Moscow meeting, that these proposals and ideas must be fully applied in the theoretical and practical development of our policy.

A meeting also took place in Moscow between Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and myself. I would like to stress with great satisfaction that it was permeated with the spirit of total mutual trust and understanding which prevails between our fraternal countries. We informed one another in detail about the life and activity of our fraternal parties and states. We both praised the high level of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation, and we expressed the will of both sides to continue to develop it in every way. Our party and people warmly welcomed the creative spirit and theoretical and practical conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress. We fully endorsed them at the 17th CPCZ Congress. We follow with lively interest the course of the revolutionary restructuring of all aspects of the life and work of the Soviet people. In the approach of Soviet Communists we see an example and draw inspiration for tackling our problems.

Particular attention was paid at the Moscow meeting to further enhancing our relations in the economic sphere, and to using new progressive forms of economic, scientific, and technical collaboration in the interests of speeding up the socioeconomic development of the fraternal countries and raising the living standards of their people. In this connection, it is becoming vital to improve the mechanism of our mutual cooperation and the activity of the CEMA, Comrade Gustav Husak said.

Our economy is closely linked to the economy of the socialist community. The Soviet Union has roughly a 45-percent share of our foreign trade turnover, and socialist countries have roughly 80 percent. This is why the aims set out are of vital interest for fulfillment of the goals of the 17th congress. We appreciate the ideas which emerged from the Moscow meeting and the CEMA session in Bucharest, which fully correspond to the interests and needs of Czechoslovakia. I have expressed the determination to take an active part in their realization and to consistently uphold the pledges which we will undertake. Our delegation at the CEMA session spoke in the same spirit.

The complex program of scientific and technical progress of CEMA member states up to the year 2000, signed in December 1985, is of key importance. The Federal Government has adopted the necessary measures to ensure that the conclusions which emerge for us from these meetings are implemented in life to the letter. This concerns in particular consistent securing by agreement of the main tasks of the complex program and the creation of a reliable mechanism for their fulfillment and effective control. It is just as important that results of jointly undertaken research and development tasks are speedily transferred into production. It is also vital to work out an effective system of securing and controlling them by the party. The decision to implement direct relations between production organizations of the CEMA and to approach the creation of joint enterprises in this area is of fundamental importance for the development of specialization and cooperation of production.

The Federal Government has adopted measures which create the vital prerequisites for our enterprises to do this. We have already signed an agreement with the Soviet Union about the principles of entering into direct production and scientific and technical relations between allied enterprises and organizations of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. So far, they are to be implemented in 101 of our enterprises and organizations.

On the basis of another Czechoslovak-Soviet agreement that has been signed, we are also talking about the creation of 14 joint international associations of organizations and enterprises.

The important thing now is to ensure that our enterprises correctly understand and evaluate the great significance of these new forms for the more effective participation of our economy in the international socialist division of labor. They must develop great initiative, but must also show great responsibility in forming direct links and fulfilling the commitments that emerge from this.

The development of direct relations between enterprises demands that jurisdiction and responsibility of our production organizations in carrying out export and import is widened. In the near future, in the party Central Committee Presidium, we will evaluate proposals for perfecting the management and organization of foreign trade. Their basis particularly lies in making progress in creating ties between production organizations and foreign trade, with the corresponding organizational and economic conclusions. We will undertake the gradual transition of foreign trade activity to some engineering enterprises in particular, Comrade Gustav Husak said and continued.

We place great importance on the participation of Czechoslovakia in working out the program of development of international division of labor in the socialist community for the next 15 to 20 years. In this connection it is necessary to intensify work on the long-term prospects for our economy. This requirement must find concrete expression in the activity of the Federal Government, the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, the State Planning Commission, the State Commission for Scientific, Technical, and Investment Development, and the relevant sectors. We will also take an active part in work for the perfecting of the economic mechanism of integration, including solutions to questions such as foreign exchange relations, convertibility of our currencies, price and other economic and legal problems.

We consistently link participation in the integration process within the framework of the CEMA with the deepening of economic and scientific and technical contacts with individual member-countries. A basis for this are long-term programs of mutual economic and scientific and technical cooperation up to the year 2000 which we have signed with them. Systematic attention must be given to their fulfillment. We will also continue to take part in the coordinated help given to Cuba, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and the Mongolian People's Republic, particularly with the aim of contributing to their gradual participation in the international division of labor.

The strengthening of comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union has a key place in our foreign economic relations. It would be possible to give many examples of the irreplaceable importance this cooperation has for the stability and effectiveness of our planned economic development, for our scientific and technical progress and the making of structural changes, for the turnover of our industrial products, for securing the standard of living of the people. However, we wish to turn attention in particular to the fact that the new stage of integration that is beginning gives a qualitatively new content and outlook to our cooperation with the Soviet Union. It opens great new possibilities, but at the same time places considerably greater demands on the level of management, quality of production, on fulfillment of adopted commitments. The needs of our country and our international interests demand that ways of using the possibilities of the integration process for acceleration of our socioeconomic development and scientific and technical progress and foremost in our minds, and continually in sight in all our management and planning activity when making decisions on conceptual questions.

The Central Committee Presidium adopted fundamental conclusions to ensure that Czechoslovakia takes a full and stimulating part in the joint effort to implement the aims I have spoken about emphasized Comrade Gustav Husak at the fourth session of the party Central Committee.

Concrete tasks and goals of the draft law on the Eighth 5-Year Plan, which has been put to you, are secured by the directives of the 17th congress. This is why we recommend to the Central Committee that it adopt them after discussion. We are aware that the realization of the demanding aims it sets out demand a true change in the activity of the party, state and economic organs, social organizations, all of us. We are faced with a number of serious tasks. They concern increasing the material and cultural standard of our people, some social questions, the protection of the environment, reconstruction and modernization of whole areas, the securing of defense capability and other needs. Naturally, all this demands considerable expenditure. We do not wish to solve this by incuring debts for our state abroad. The only way to satisfy today's and tomorrow's needs is the speeding up of the creation of resources. This is the reason why we have set ourselves such demanding goals in the Eighth 5-Year Plan and in the outlook to the year 2000.

As far as their realistic nature is concerned, all comparisons of the raw-material and energy, material and investment demands of our economy with industrial developed countries show that we are working with considerable reserves. The same can be said about the quality of productivity of labor. The use of these reserves is a prerequisite for a breakthrough in the intensification of our economy. From the viewpoint of needs, this breakthrough is unavoidable; from the viewpoint of possibilities, it is realistic though not easy.

What tendencies emerge from this for this year? To put it briefly, the dynamism of growth of volume of production is continuing in decisive sectors. In industry the overall tasks of the plan are being exceeded and its growth will reach more than 3 percent instead of the planned 2.6 percent. Even though climatic conditions this year were less favorable and a fall in plant production took place, the overall level of gross agricultural production will remain the same. An important positive phenomenon is the fact that in comparison with the past 5-year plan and compared with this year's plan, a faster growth of personal consumption, the real financial income of the inhabitants and average wages is taking place. The development of the national economy is linked to the tendencies of the economic growth of the final years of the past 5-year plan. It would be possible to give detailed accounts of good results in a number of sectors, examples of the selflessness of workers, significant contributions for the better life of the people, and so on. All this shows that people do care about honorably fulfilling their responsibilities.

The results of our building socialism convincingly show the advantages of socialism, Czechoslovakia is a politically solid, economically, socially and culturally advanced state, with reliable alliance ties. This gives us the justification for looking to the future with confidence. We have the power, resources, and possibilities to overcome the tasks of today and tomorrow, Comrade Gustav Husak emphasized.

We have to judge the results according to the demanding goals set in this year's plan and in the Eighth Five Year Plan. This requires us to turn our attention above all to the tasks with which we have so far failed to cope, to negative tendencies accompanying the implementation of the plan, keeping in mind that unevenness is manifested in it.

Roughly one-third of enterprises have failed to fulfill the planned tasks. The most serious issue is that the necessary pace of intensification is not being ensured. For this reason, the dynamism of the national income, despite the fact that it will be higher than last year when its growth amounted to 3.1 percent, will not, according to the estimate, reach the anticipated figure of 3.5 percent as planned. One of the main reasons is that the tasks of the plan are not being secured in terms of qualitative indicators. The proportion of material costs in terms of output has been partially reduced against the same period of last year. The planned tasks have nonetheless not been achieved.

There have also been sensitive deviations in the use of the output. They have been manifested in particular in the supplies for both home and foreign trade, coupled at the same time with a disproportional growth of stocks, which is blocking considerable resources.

From the above-mentioned facts, it unequivocially arises that we must, with a greater vigor, tackle in the national economy the tasks set before us by the Congress. The Federal Government and the national governments, the planning commissions, sectors, production-economic units, enterprises and plants must exactingly and critically assess results, analyze shortcomings, and take and consistently implement the necessary measures to rectify matters. It depends not on words but on concrete actions, said Comrade Gustav Husak. He continued:

Which central problems do we have to tackle now in the implementation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan? Above all, it is necessary to strive in the time left to fulfill this year's tasks. We are witnessing the endeavors of enterprises to fulfill this year's plan or at least to minimize shortfalls that have occurred. At the same time, we have to do everything possible to ensure a good start in 1987. Its tasks are not easier but rather more demanding. This is because the debts incurred in the current year increase duties in the coming years. We all know that easily accessible reserves have not been exhausted; far from it. Great possibilities to improve matters lie in the organization of work, in the utilization of capacities, in the adoption of the production structure to meet requirements, in quality, in the utilization of the working time, and in other fields. Their mobilization would enable, without larger capital investment, substantial improvement in fulfilling the plan and raising the effectiveness of production.

The prerequisites are better discipline at all levels, greater exactingness, solid organization of the work pace, resoluteness in the fight against shortcomings, waste and losses and a high degree of responsibility toward society. Above all, we must and shall demand this from leading officials along the entire axis of management; they must set an example.

Problems and weaknesses in securing customer-supplier relations, which have resulted in breakdowns in the smooth running of production processes at some enterprises and have become the subject of workers' criticism, have emerged in sharp relief this year. In a number of instances there hae even been cases of enterprises of the same production-economic unit and of the same sector failing to properly and mutually discharge duties as suppliers. This testifies to the insufficient standard of management and planning, to the fact that reaction to problems is frequently slow and that measures to rectify matters are often ineffective. An improvement in customer-supplier relations requires placing the fulfillment of supplier duties -- economic contracts -- under effective supervision in every enterprise. They must be one of important viewpoints in the assessment of the fulfillment of the plan. It is necessary to counter the instances of speculation and various sharp practices.

Shortcomings in the work of central state economic bodies, too, have contributed to the difficulties that have emerged. The federal government and both national governments must speedily take measures to ensure conditions for an even, consistent rate of production. It is necessary to geometrically increase [radove] demands on the standard, quality and effectiveness of managerial work, on competent and timely decisionmaking not only at the bottom but the more so at the top.

To secure the tasks set in the plan for 1987 calls for great political-organizational work. We must test and according to need work out and finalize effective measures that will ensure the tasks set in the plan will be fulfilled from the outset, in particular in terms of qualitative indicators, said Comrade Gustav Husak.

Next year we will celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We believe that our working people, too, will greet this festive occasion with valuable pledges. Initiatives of the Central Trade Union and the Prague Challenge continue to remain to act as topical spurs for the promotion of the pledges' movement.

Radical raising of the quality of production and products ranks among the most urgent tasks set before us by the 17th congress. Regrettably, sectors, production-economic units and enterprises have failed to react properly to this urgent requirement. Frequent and serious shortcomings in quality, which have been ascertained, have been causing considerable economic and political damage and have been provoking justified criticism. The situation calls for resolute steps to rectify the matter. Important measures are currently being prepared to substantially increase economic penalties imposed on economic organizations and individuals, who have allowed the production of low-quality products and their deliveries to consumers. Included is a proposal to introduce an independent state supervision of quality in enterprises which have been producing low-quality products to a large extent, for a longer period or repeatedly. At the same time, it is necessary to increase the effectiveness of the work of all existing supervisory bodies and systems, which must substantially increase pressure on the quality of production. It is necessary to fundamentally strengthen the effectiveness of the entire system of state and sector testing centers and the evaluation of the economic and technical standard of products.

The chief path toward attaining the standard of our products in terms of quality and reliability comparable with the rest of the world is to concentrate on this task as the purposeful activity of entire working collectives, going from development via design and technology to production. Enterprises must be conscious of the fact that not only their good name depends on quality products but also the manifestation of their responsibility toward society. Party bodies and organizations must devote the full attention to all these questions and to develop active political and education work in this respect. They must take care to ensure the party and cadre conclusions are drawn from the instances of the gross violation of responsibility for the quality of production.

A more pronounced progress in the intensification of the national economy also calls for a breakthrough in capital investment. We have already talked many times about its unsatisfactory state but so far little has changed. Excessive numbers of unfinished construction projects continue to persist; construction dates in our country are substantially longer than in other advanced countries. Instances of failure to attain the design parameters of construction projects are not rare. This all merely confirms how justified and urgent the demand made by the congress is to put this entire sector in order, beginning with the planning of investment via investor's activity [investorska cinnost], design up to the actual construction and the supplies of technology.

It is necessary for the federal government, along with the national governments, to submit in the next year to the Central Committee a comprehensive proposal to tackle long-range shortcomings in this area. At the same time it is necessary to strive for a faster pace, greater volume and a high technical standard of modernization and rebuilding and truly responsible and good quality preparation of all capital investment ventures, stressed Comrade Gustav Husak at the fourth session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

A broad application of the gains of the contemporary sciences and technology is the central link in the chain of our endeavor for the intensification of the national economy and the development of the entire society, as stressed by the 17th congress. This is the fundamental link in the growth of productivity of social labor, the implementation of structural changes, linked with the priority development of technologically progressive branches, pronounced progress in the reduction of raw material and energy intensiveness, the improvement of the quality and acceleration of the pace of innovation, the increase of export and its effectiveness. The strength and resources of the scientific and technological base, the endeavor of the sectors, production-economic units and enterprises must be concentrated on the introduction of progressive technologies, the speeding up of electronization, the development of automation and robotization, the mastering of the manufacture of new generations of machines and equipment on a comparable world standard, on the development of biotechnologies and new materials.

However, it must be frankly stated that we have not achieved the necessary progress as yet, precisely on this key sector. We have not been successful in particular in concentrating research and development on the main tasks. Despite partial progress we cannot be satisfied with the result of the work of the scientific and research bases into which we have put very considerable resources. More than 190,000 people are employed there and the overall spending on the development of sciences and technology in the eighth 5-year plan exceeds on average kcs 20 billion annually. It is necessary to see to it that they are used more effectively.

With the adoption of the complex program which opens up the possibility for a considerably greater degree of linking our scientific and technical efforts with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries, it has become vital to analyze the results achieved up to now from new angles, to critically analyze the way in which resolutions that have been adopted by the Central Committee of the party on these questions are being fulfilled and to work out a complex of measures which will create conditions for effective fulfillment of the Congress directive on the speeding up of scientific and technical development. This naturally applies to all sectors but in particular to engineering and the electrical engineering industry. This emerges from their overall importance in the national economy and from their responsibility as suppliers of machinery, technologies and apparatus for all areas. We know how many problems exist in this direction. This is why it is so exceptionally urgent to work out proposals in a complex and concrete way for progress in qualitative changes in engineering and the electrical engineering industry, while at the same time they are widely being introduced into the international socialist division of labor.

In their selected and linchpin branches, they must ensure much greater export performance and thus create space for the import of progressive machinery and equipment. This will enable a more energetic narrowing of today's excessive breadth of products with all its unfavorable consequences, Comrade Gustav Husak said.

He continued:

These are complicated but urgent tasks. This is, however, the only way to create prerequisites so that we make more rapid progress in arming the entire national economy with new technology. With regard to the key role of engineering, it is necessary to appreciate the need for the modernization of its own production technology base and to look for possibilities of speeding it up.

As we stated at the 17th congress, today's system of management and planning no longer corresponds to the considerably more complicated and demanding conditions, tasks and goals of the further development of the national economy, the speedier implementation of scientific and technical progress, intensification and wider participation in international specialization and cooperation. For this reason, the Congress adopted a decision on beginning the gradual reconstruction of the economic mechanism. The Presidium of the Central Committee and the Federal Government are currently working on proposals of principles for the fulfillment of this task, Comrade Gustav Husak said. These are important measures concerning increasing the effectiveness of central management and planning of basic questions, the perfecting of methods of creation of the plan, increasing the role of the financial and economic tools, in particular prices and levies. They aim toward the gradual transition of economic units and enterprises to full khozraschet [self-sufficient enterprises] and self-finance, to perfection of the organizational structures, to stimulation of material incentives of workers in the final result, their initiative and participation in production. The principles fully emerge from the creative implementation of the basic principles of management of socialist economy, in particular democratic centralism, social ownership, planned management, division according to labor and planned utilization of relations between supply and demand. They also respect the need to bring our economic mechanism closer to measures being adopted in the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries.

We are concerned with the gradual implementation of these principles in a way which would help the fulfillment of the tasks of the Eighth Five-Year Plan so that preparation of the Ninth Five-Year Plan can take place on this basis. After the complex solution of this problem the draft of reconstruction of the economic mechanism will be put to the Central Committee for evaluation.

To check the possibilities and effectiveness of the principles of reconstruction, from 1 January next year we will undertake a gradual implementation of a complex experiment of increasing the independence and responsibility of economic organizations for effective development in selected organizations of the processing industry. Naturally the experiment must secure the tasks of the Eighth Five-Year Plan but at the same time create higher stimulation to exceed them. Its point of departure is the principle of the long-term nature of normative relationships [normativnich vztahu], it guarantees the transferability of created enterprise funds and their expenditure under full jurisdiction of the organizations while limiting economically unjustified redistribution processes. The number of economic production units and enterprises which will convert to the experiment will gradually be made more precise depending on how necessary conditions for this are created. It is necessary for everyone to be aware that conditions for the management of enterprises which we wish to implement during the reconstruction of the economic mechanism will mean considerably greater demands on quality and efficiency, on making use of reserves, on perfecting the structure and increasing the technical level of production. This is why preparation for reconstruction above all demands, consistent fulfillment of the qualitative tasks of the Eighth Five-Year Plan in particular, the strengthening of economic equilibrium, making full use of the possibilities of the existing system of management, better management in all areas.

We are aware of the seriousness represented by the reconstruction of the economic mechanism. Our party will take care that its preparation and gradual implementation will lead to the strengthening and development of our socialist society. The stress which we place on the intensificiation of the economy emerges from our effort to create prerequisites for growth of the standard of living, for a better life of the people. We consider the consistent implementation of social policy to be an indivisible part of the realization of the line of the 17th congress. At the same time our point of departure is the great results we have achieved in this field during the years of the building of socialism, and of which we are justly proud.

Despite all the complications our economy has been through in past years as a result of a number of influences, we have upheld the high standard of living and slightly raised it. Our goal in the Eighth 5-Year Plan is to speed up its growth. In the spirit of the conclusions of the 17th congress on the policy of retail prices this year we secured their overall stability. The growth of the real incomes of the inhabitants and wages has also speeded up proportionately to possibilities. We expect this tendency in further years of the 5-year plan. We will continue to strengthen social certainties. Gradually, step by step, according to the resources created, we wish to solve some pressing social problems. We consider it necessary to make progress in solving the forms and methods of more effective implementaion of the principles of remuneration according to the amount and quality of labor, where a number of shortcomings for the moment still exist.

For effective implementation of material incentives it is necessary to continue to perfect and develop the internal market. Even though we are securing its overall stability there are a number of shortcomings in the range of products which consumers justly criticise. We therefore demand from industry that deliveries of quality industrial goods and technically progressive products, especially those of long-term use, increase considerably.

For speeding up it is necessary to put forward proposals that will lead to a considerable increase in flexibility of relations between trade and production, the removal of unnecessary middle links, and for more prompt deliveries of desired products on the internal market.

The order of more flexible forms of management and incentives must also be introduced into public catering. The Presidium of the party Central Committee has instructed the relevant government organs to work out concrete proposals on these questions. The implementation of the most varied forms of increasing services for the inhabitants must be approached much more decisively, as was approved by the Central Committee of the party at the beginning of the 80's. There has been some progress but there are still many complaints about the quality and availabililty of services. The overall rule must be that anything which concerns the life of the people and influences their happiness, even though sometimes it may seem trivial, is of utmost importance to us.

The fulfillment of the goals which were adopted by the 17th congress demands wide development of initiative and the creative activity of the people. This is why we place such emphasis on deepening socialist democracy and on developing elements of socialist self-management. This is the way to strengthen awareness in people that they are the managers in their enterprises, in their towns and villages, in their country. As a matter of course it is the duty of all management organs at all levels of national committees social organizations, and the National Front, that in all activity they should rely on the people more than has been the case up to now, that they should inform them regularly, openly and truthfully, that they should attentively react to their critical opinions, recommendations and suggestions. Some positive indications can be seen since the Congress and elections, but there still remains a lot of formalism and bureacracy.

Efforts to replace work between people and concrete solutions to problems with excessive numbers of directives and resolutions are manifesting themselves. This is why it is so important to give a lively and realistic content to all forms which are made available by the multifaceted systems of our socialist democracy, to make them a true tool of development of the initiative of the people.

At the present time individual trade union conferences are taking place and all-trade union conferences are being prepared. Annual membership meetings of primary organizations of the Socialist Union of Youth are also beginning to take place. Communists in these organizations have great responsibility in ensuring that an atmosphere of openness, criticism, and active effort for the perfecting of labor be introduced into the meetings. Of particular importance is the deepening of the participation of workers in solving social and economic tasks. The reconstruction of the economic mechanism which is being prepared, in particular the change in the jurisdiction of enterprises and their transition to khozraschet is intended to create wider conditions for the participation of work collectives in deciding about how their enterprise, factory, or workshop is run. But it is necessary even now to make use of the considerable possibilities available up to now to increase the participation of the workers and their organizations in management. We understand emphasis on material incentives to be indivisibly united to the development of a responsible attitude to work, to the influence of moral factors. The implementation of the principles of remuneration according to work has a great influence, especially in this direction.

We know that there is a considerable amount of criticism about various malpractices. The requirements of the letter of the Presidium of the party's Central Committee on deepening the effectiveness of the fight against the violation of the principles of socialist legality, morality and discipline, against enrichment and speculations, must necessarily be put into practice with greater emphasis. Party and other bodies in localities and work places must play an essentially more significant role in this.

The party must be the driving force in all sectors in implementing the congress conclusions. Party members must act as an example. We can state that the party bodies and organizations have caried out a great deal of mass political work in explaining the congress resolutions and embarking on their implementation. They have exerted great efforts to fulfill tasks, particularly in the economic sphere, but in other spheres, too. They are assessing problems in a more open and critical way, they are more exacting in their assessment of cadres, and they are more active in seeking and promoting specific solutions to problems. In the party, too, however, we must improve our methods and forms of work more quickly at all levels. The most important thing is for party bodies and organizations to focus on developing political methods of leadership, on concrete political organizational work, and on lively contact with the people. Party members must apply higher yardsticks, stricter criteria, a critical approach and a new spirit in all aspects of work. This is also the prerequisite for their influence on the working people to grow.

It is not the task of the party bodies and organizations to take over the duties of state and economic bodies or to replace these bodies; instead they should exert a political influence on improving their activity and effectively execute their right of control. These state and economic bodies must be guided toward a high level of accountability, and initiative must be asked of them in tackling their tasks, stated Comrade Gustav Husak.

The importance of cadre work, the selection, training and placing of personnel is currently growing substantially. Sluggishness in many sectors is due precisely to shortcomings in cadres.

This is confirmed by the comprehensive evaluation of cadres that is currently being carried out. Managers at all levels and in all sectors bear a high responsiblity for ensuring that the congress conclusions are implemented in a consistent way. At the same time, however, we cannot make them the target for every criticism, and we must give political support to those who understand the need to press for more exacting approaches and act accordingly. Where this does not happen and where the results are not good, the interests of society demand that cadre changes be made. We must also pay greater attention to the selection and good political and professional training of capable new blood, particularly from the younger generation. At present, intensive preparations are in hand for the annual membership meetings in the almost 48,000 primary party organizations. The Presidium of the party Central Committee has adopted resolutions to provide for the necessary political and organizational measures for them to be held. The main direction for their content is defined by the resolutions of the congress, by the conclusions of the previous sessions and especially by those of the fourth session of the Central Committee. The exceptional significance of the annual membership meetings lies in the fact that they should be an important step in the drive for faster implementation of the congress resolutions. To this end they must assess, in a spirit of open exchanges of views and targeted criticism, how the congress conclusions are being put into effect in their sphere of jurisdiction. It is very important that they demonstrate in a concrete way to the working people what needs to be done to attain the goals set out by the congress and to fulfill the tasks laid down for them by the 5-year plan in their particular enterprise or organization. They must also pay attention to improving the party ranks in the spirit of the resolutions that we adopted at the third session of the party Central Committee, emphasized Comrade Gustav Husak. In order for tha annual membership meetings to fulfill their role, the assistance of the higher party bodies must also be invoked -- the Central Committee, the regional, and particularly the district committees, which directly supervise the primary echelons of our party.

The complexity of the tasks we are tackling sets substantially higher demands on our ideological work. If that work is to keep up with these demands, it is vital to increase the contribution it makes to shaping new ways of thinking, for this is an important condition for speeding up socio-economic development. Today above all, this means we must give convincing replies to the topical questions people raise, and to the new problems which arise in putting into effect the resolutions of the 17th congress. It is becoming increasingly important to explain the essence and meaning of the goals set by the congress, to point out ways of enhancing socialist democracy, of increasing the people's participation in management, and so forth. All these issues must be explained in a concrete way -- it is not enough to resort to generalized slogans. Our theoretical front must actively engage in an analysis of present-day developments and the changes which our society and the whole socialist community is undergoing, continued Comrade Gustav Husak at the fourth session of the party Central Committee.

Now I would like to refer specifically to the role of the media, he stated. We value their work in raising the level of public awareness, and in galvanizing the people to fulfill the tasks of the 17th congress. The media must be fully aware of their responsiblity, of their scope for influencing public opinion and the attitudes of the working people. This is one of the reasons why high standards must apply in our journalism, in its ideological content, in the persuasiveness of its argumentation, and in the potency of its different forms. It is particularly important at the present time that the press, radio, and television react attentively to new phenomena, progressive trends and good experience in implementing the conclusions of the 17th Congress, that they must promote constructive and principled criticism, for this is vitally important to surmounting shortcomings, ingrained attitudes, and inertia in the struggle to combat all phenomena alien to socialism.

We must also be more emphatic in demanding that those who are the target of criticism adopted a frank viewpoint in respect to this criticism. The public must be informed of the steps being undertaken to remedy the faults criticized, for this is the only way to root out such faults more promptly, and at the same time the faith of the broad strata of the people in our policy will be strengthened, and the unity of our words and actions will be consolidated.

Comrade Gustav Husak went on to state that an exchange of view on the topical issues of the present international situation had taken place at the Moscow meeting. There it was emphasized that the speeding up of the social and economic development of our countries is inseparably linked with the struggle to improve the international climate and to achieve disarmament. The view that it is necessary to step up the joint endeavour to eliminate nuclear weapons and limit conventional weapons and to strengthen peace and international security received support.

The dynamic, innovative and offensive course of action of the Soviet foreign policy in pushing through the peace program of the 27th congress and in other Soviet initiatives is the most important and determining factor of international development. This policy is of enormous importance for the peaceful life of the countries of the socialist community, for the struggle waged by working people in the capitalist world, and for the fight of the developing nations for independent, political, and economic development.

The recent appeal addressed by the Supreme Soviet to the parliaments and nations of the world in the interest of averting nuclear danger once again highlighted the principled line of Soviet foreign policy. The Dehli Declaration on the principles governing a world free of nuclear weapons and force, signed recently by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and Indian Prime Minister Gandhi, reflects the urgency of the demand for disarmament and development of peaceful international cooperation. Soviet proposals are receiving growing support in the ranks of the Nonaligned Movement, the Socialist International, among progressive and peace-loving people on all continents, and among the ever-growing number of realistic thinking officials in Western countries.

The influence of the new understanding of international relations in a nuclear age, which the Soviet Union is applying consistently, is growing in strength in the world. We can say that the potential for peace is expanding and that the scope for maneouvering by the reactionary forces of imperialism is narrowing, stressed Comrade Gustav Husak. He went on: The Czechoslovak people fully support the peace policy of the Soviet Union, proposals put forward by Comrade Gorbachev, joint initiatives of the socialists countries in which we share fully. They see in them justly the expression of their vital interests. The peace proposals of the Soviet Union constitute a whole [uceleny] complex which shows a realistic way toward resolving basic issues of relaxation, ensuring an enduring peace and international security, eliminating nuclear weapons within the lifetime of this generation, averting the militarization of space, reducing conventional weapons, including ensuring a reliable supervision.

There is practically not a single important international issue to which they would not provide an answer.

The summit meeting between the Soviet Union and the United States in Rejkjavik became an important milestone in the struggle for peace. Although no agreement was reached there in the end, it has shifted the struggle for nuclear disarmament to a qualitatively new level. The entire further course of the disarmament talks, the substance of which the imperialist circles continue to try to shroud, is being influenced by the summit. The meeting demonstrated to the entire world public the preparedness of the Soviet Union to rid mankind of the nuclear threat.

At the same time the meeting exposed the real aims of the current U.S. Government which, despite all the peace rhetoric, does not want to give up its attempts to gain strategic superiority and promote its aggressive designs in the world.

The reactionary imperialist circles are doing their best in their endeavour to give a one-sided interpretation to the course and the significance of the meeting in Iceland and to falsify it factually. They are not responding constructively to the problems of the present nuclear age. They do not want to reconcile themselves to the progressive changes that are taking place in the world. The present situation, while creating creating favorable prerequisites demands the stepping up of the struggle for the peaceful resolution of the main problems facing the present-day world. Czechoslovakia will continue to share fully in the coordinated course of action with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the international field and at the same time develop her own intitiatives.

We are carrying out along the party, governmental, and other lines a number of concrete specific steps. The development of relations with the states of the socialist community is an enduring base of our foreign policy. At the same time we are devoting much attention to intensive relations with the countries of the developing world and, in particular, those with a socialist orientation, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed at the 4th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. We are also striving for a political dialogue with the advanced capitalist states in questions of strengthening international confidence and disarmament as well as for a mutually advantageous and equal cooperation in economic, scientific, technological, cultural, and other areas.

We are taking an active part in the effort for a peaceful solution to the problems of the security of our continent. The initiative on the creation of a chemical weapons free zone in Central Europe, which was put forward by the CPCZ together with the SED and West German Social Democrats, is aimed at this. This initiative was recently further developed with the proposal for a creation of a nuclear weapons-free zone in Central Europe. The acceptance of these proposals would be a significant contribution to European security and to the effort for the general ban on mass destruction weapons.

We are giving great attention to the deepening of contacts with communist parties in the interest of strengthening unity and increasing the action capability of our movement. We have taken a number of steps toward developing friendly relations with the PRC. Our cooperation is developing successfully in a number of areas. We will continue in this spirit.

Indications of certain positive tendencies are manifesting themselves in the development of the international situation. We cannot overlook the fact, however, that reactionary imperialist circles are continuing their militaristic policy. This is why we must take account of the fact that the struggle for the eleimination of the threat of war and for the strengthening of peace will continue to be complicated. It demands an even more active mobilization of progressive peace and realistic forces in the world. At the same time, however, the growth of antiwar forces, the growing pressure of the world's public opinion, gives us hope that it will be possible to avert the danger of a world nuclear conflict and secure life in peace for our people.

In conclusion Comrade Gustav Husak said:

At our session we are to evaluate the draft law on the Eighth 5 Year Plan which has been put forward. Today we cannot yet give a full account of the fulfillment of congress resolutions or make an overall evaluation of the results of the first year of the 5-year plan before the end of the year.

We can and must, however, critically and demandingly generalize experience made up to now, lean on positive tendencies and strive to overcome negative phenomena. We know that in many enterprises workers are trying even in difficult conditions and often at the price of great effort to honorably handle the set tasks. We appreciate this highly. But we cannot overlook the fact that the results being achieved so far do not correspond everywhere with the intentions set out at the congress. The interests of our people, the needs of our society, our participation in the struggle for peace and progress in the world, all demand a consistent fulfillment of the goals set out by the 17th congress.

We have the political, social, material and intellectual resources for their fulfillment. We have a strong, united and experienced party. We have a mature working class, good managers in the towns, a large intelligentsia dedicated to socialism, educated, and politically and professionally trained people, able to overcome new tasks. We have a solid production technical base available to us. We have the support of reliable allies, international unity with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. The decisive thing now is to make full use of all possibilities for the speeding up of social economic development. An essential prerequisite for this is achieving a fundamental breakthrough of true radical change in the thinking and approach to tasks in the spirit of the 17th congress. Leading organs and management workers in all sectors in particular must urgently become fully aware of the demand of the day and act accordingly. We must consistently push through greater demand, approach work everywhere with creative initiative, place emphasis on specific tasks, rely on the activity of the people. This is the guarantee that we will fulfill the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and speed up the partial or total fulfillment of the resolutions of the 17th congress. In this way we will ensure the further burgeoning of our homeland and the better life of the people.

REPORT STATES CPCZ CC EXPANDED BY 3 NEW MEMBERS

AU10445 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 6 December on page 1 carries an unattributed 2,000-word report on the deliberations of the last day of the fourth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, held in Prague on 5 December, entitled: "Asserting Higher Demands, Employing Creative Initiative Everywhere."

In the report, it is stated that the CPCZ Central Committee accepted as new members Lumir Hanak, the CPCZ representative to the periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE and SOCIALISM; Pavol Hrivnak, CSSR deputy prime minister; and Vaclav Vaclavik, leading secretary of the CPCZ North Moravian Regional Committee.

GOVERNMENT GREETS PLO ON SOLIDARITY DAY

AU011358 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Nov 86 p 1

[CTK report: "Greetings Message to PLO"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- On the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, the CSSR Government sent the PLO a message in which it expresses the Czechoslovak people's sympathy and all-round support for the courageous and just fight of the Arab people of Palestine for the fulfillment of their inalienable rights, including the right of self-determination and of creating an independent state on the soil of their fatherland. At the same time, the message resolutely condemns the aggressive policy of Israel's ruling circles, supported by American imperialism, and points out that all separate and unilateral steps toward resolving the Palestinian issue play into the hands of Israel's expansionist plans.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY CONDEMNS ANTI-SYRIAN CAMPAIGN

LD091359 Prague CTK in English 1246 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Prague Dec 9 (CTK) -- Foreign relations committees of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly today condemned the anti-Syrian campaign and sanctions imposed against the country, stressing the Western moves sought to prevent a complex and just settlement of the Middle-East crisis and step up tension in the region.

A declaration on the issue related today amid the Assembly's plenary session said Czechoslovakia was against both individual and state terrorism but rejected attempts to abuse the anti-terrorist struggle for aggressive military actions against states and nations.

The declaration expressed full solidarity with Syria's people and support for its principled foreign policy.

Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of the People Miroslav Stepan told CTK today the declaration expressed Czechoslovakia's interest in strengthening international confidence and disarmament.

"Never before was the need to solve the world's problems as pressing as today," he said. "But it is local conflicts such as the one besetting, due to the West's policy, the Middle East, that have direct impact on global solutions."

Stepan said Czechoslovakia was determined to continue its effort for averting nuclear war and elimination of all armed conflicts within the concerted initiative of the socialist countries.

"The deputies...have highly appreciated Syria's constructive role in the general struggle of progressive forces for the introduction of a just peace in the Middle East," he said.

EDITORIAL ON 'RESTRUCTURING' PARTY WORK -- PART I

AU281119 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Nov 86 p 1

["First part" of editorial: "Restructuring Party Work"]

[Text] Both the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress have formulated a magnificent task, a task of historical significance for the further dynamic development of the socialist society: The strategy of accelerating socioeconomic development. Developing this task, and fulfilling it, means working in a new way in all spheres of political, economic, and ideological life. The tasks following from this must be understood in their entire revolutionary significance, as the main battlefield where the further successes of socialism will be decided. The fulfillment of these tasks affects both production and the superstructure, the work of the party, the socialist state, economic agencies, the trade union movement, the entire National Front, national committees, and all the citizens of our socialist fatherland.

In connection with the development and realization of the strategy of acceleration, certain new terms have appeared in statements by Comrade Gorbachev and other Soviet representatives, terms that express the transformations and deep processes that are essential for this strategy. Let us mention at least three of these terms: Radical reform, perestroyka and glasnost [last two terms rendered in Russian transliteration]. For two of these terms there is no adequate expression in the Slovak language.

We translate perestroyka as restructuring, or reshaping, and some people interpret it as a change in the style of work. Glasnost we render as openness, providing the public with extensive facts, or the public discussion of affairs.

In his speech in Khabarovsk Comrade Gorbachev said: The current restructuring encompasses not only the economy, but also all other aspects of the life of society: social relations, the political system, the spiritual-ideological system, the style and methods of work by our party and all our nations. Restructuring is a word with a broad content. I would place the equal sign between the terms restructuring and revolution.

Restructuring truly represents a revolution in the entire system of relations in society, in the people's way of thinking and feeling, in the psychology and understanding of the current production phase and, above all, of the tasks raised by the rapid scientific-technical progress. From the very beginning, restructuring followed Lenin's words: "Live creative activity of the masses." Actually it is a creative activity, the creation of new and more perfect things, everywhere and in all spheres, in the production forces, in the base, in politics, in social life, in social awareness, and in morality. Restructuring does not develop automatically. Insofar as we follow Lenin's doctrine, the sum total of objective changes must be based on the mutuality [zrelost] of the subjective factor. It is only if there is harmony between objective conditions and subjective factors that the success of the revolution can be ensured. It is no coincidence that Comrade Gorbachev declared: "... we all must reorient ourselves, really every one of us. I would even say everybody from worker to minister, to Central Committee Secretary, to leading government representatives. We all must make the new approaches our own and we must grasp that there is no other way."

Above all, it is the duty of our party functionaries and the party aktiv to stimulate new ideas, work out new approaches, and stand at the head of the fight waged by all the people to realize the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. They are the commissars of the present phase of the struggle to speed up socioeconomic development, and to bring about the progress of socialism in general.

Those of them who continue to adhere to the obsolete style and methods of work must be seriously advised and warned by us that they have let themselves become overgrown by a "layer of shells"; and if our criticism falls on deaf ears, and the person in question proves to be stubborn and obstinate and cannot either be moved or dragged out of the trench of yesterday's notions and procedures, then one must take leave of him; let him continue to sit and dream in his trench, let him cover his head and back. He will remain isolated, since the country will continue to march forward.

The strategy of acceleration unconditionally demands that the style and methods of party work also be restructured. This requirement is causing perplexity among a part of our party functionaries. It makes them nervous and also produces among them a certain lack of understanding.

Just to make things clearly understood: Nobody wants to change anything in the axiom expressed in the CPCZ Statutes amended as approved by the 17th CPCZ Congress; nobody must change anything in it. It says: "Ideological and organizational unity and the action cohesion of its ranks are the inviolable foundation of the party's life, structure, and all its activity. The party bases its work on consistent adherence to Leninist norms of party life, the principles of democratic centralism, collective leadership, criticism and self-criticism, the comprehensive development of intraparty democracy, the communists' creative activity, and on an extensive supply of information to the population (in other words on glasnost RUDE PRAVO editor's note), as well as on winning the population for the realization of the party's policy."

These are the Leninist norms and principles of the party, in which not a single letter must be changed. But what must be changed, and unconditionally so, is the style and methods of party work, which are vitally affected by the restructuring.

We must remind ourselves again and again that it is a unchangeable principle that party agencies and organizations must not, and cannot, replace economic agencies, take over their responsibilities, or resolve economic issues instead of the institutions that are responsible for the issues in question, thus weakening their authority. As a rule, such erroneous activity has a detrimenal effect on the care devoted to party organizations, committees, or party groups, and to working collectives and cadres in general. Obviously it would be useful to recall the idea voiced at the CPCZ Central Committee session in November 1974: "Any replacement of state and economic agencies or social organizations, any assumption of their decision-making powers inevitably generates alibism and irresponsibility; it leads to opportunism in practice and weakens the intiative of the leading staff. On the other hand, the party's leading role and authority is consequently weakened, because political-organizational and educational work is neglected and replaced by administration. The party cannot affort this . . ."

The specific economic and political situation in which we are now living requires every agency and organization to have a creative approach, a spirit of innovation, and the ability to break obsolete and outdated ideas. They must skillfully correct these ideas, or change them fundamentally; and on the basis of the changed conditions they must find and implement a more responsible style, forms, and methods of work, both as a whole, and with each individual functionary.

In improving the style of our work we must emphasize the main thing: Training people to accept personal responsibility and all types of discipline. Justice, modesty, respect for man, moral integrity, an exacting attitude, the quality of not ever being satisfied with what we have already achieved or with oneself. It is this that runs like a red thread through the work of party agencies and organizations. Unity of word and deed, this criterion of a communists's political honor, is just as essential.

The style of work must be permeated by unassumed respect for the working people and for the views, by closeness, to them without insincerity. Dispensing smiles, shaking hands left and right, calling people Joe or Pete patting people on the back all that is a cheap approach...

When we speak about the style of work, it is not often the case that words, and the subjective notion about a critically exacting attitude, are a cloak for an undemanding attitude, a mere wishful thinking? The purpose and essence of a critically demanding attitude cannot float on a wave of subjectivism; in asserting it one must not use different and varying criteria. Both the terms itself, and the realization of its substance and contents, not only have their own internal, objective dimensions, but also the same kind of principles and tenets.

What is the objective criterion here?

Mere words, their accumulation, an endless, boundless ocean of empty words of promises? Or practical results, and that alone? The answer is clear and unequivocal: The sole criterion is the share of an individual, of a collective in the acceleration of socioeconomic development, in intensification, in scientific-technical development, in socialist economic integration, in the development of initiative and activity among the working people. All the things that hamper them, or stand in their way, such as formalism, bureaucracy, self-indulgence, pragmatism, ossification, schematism, and so forth, are a phenomenon, or manifestation marked by the absence of a critically exacting attitude.

Wherever there is a lack of a critically exacting attitude, wherever comradely criticism is a white crow, and the party analysis of an actual situation and state of affairs is replaced by phrase mongering about successes, wherever a party agency or organization or else individual communists deform the party's leading role and kill the right of inspection, wherever the atmosphere of self-gratification, absolute power, and impunity reigns, all this sooner or later leads to most serious consequences. Such is inexorable logic.

The party is the society's political and moral vanguard. The main "subject" of party work is the people; the main factor of restructuring is the human factor. That is why organizational and upbringing activity must be built-up and developed in a way that is not concerned with the submitting of reports, but focuses on developing the people's activity, on satisfying their needs. The social and political effect of all that is done in society and the working collectives must be at the center of the party agencies' and party organizations' attention.

Part II

AU281237 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] In our editorial yesterday we wrote about the acceleration of socioeconomic development and, in this context, about the essential need to restructure all aspects of society's life. We emphasized the restructuring of the party agencies' and organizations' style of work. Today we continue with this topic.

The principles of restructuring party work rest with the initiative of progressive workers who regard the establishment of order and discipline as their own concern, and with the resolute support given by party agencies and organizations to this initiative.

In this connection one must stress that a healthy, principled party life is essential -- a life that is specific in its manifestations and is characterized by humaneness and frankness; one characterized by openness [Russian term used], that is, by its providing the working people with facts about intentions and resolutions; and also by the modesty of party functionaries and Communists in general, as well as by its unending care for the pure shield of the party, the cause of the workers class and the working people. This is what we need today, more urgently than ever.

Modesty in particular must become the norm -- both in work and behavior; even the slightest sign, to say nothing of an actual manifestation, of a wish to dominate must be noted and ended. Under the present conditions, a party functionary's unshakeable authority and infallibility and a "twofold" morality are not to be tolerated! In the same way it is extremely reprehensible to regard the party membership card as a free ticket to a career, as a voucher for personal advantages even if they are illegal. At the 16th CPCZ Congress Comrade Husak said words of lasting validity: "We Communists neither want to, nor may, differ from the working people in anything but our higher sense of responsibility, our awareness, diligence, and devotion. We have joined the revolutionary vanguard of the workers class in the realization that service to the people is the purpose of our life. Our sole prerogative is to stand in the first ranks of the fifth for the further development of socialism, for Communism." In this sense, the party card is the personal identity card of a revolutionary fighter.

Do we not have quite a number of party functionaries who do not live in a collective of people but are swamped by an enormous "collective" of papers instead? Functionaries who do not share the working people's joys and worries? At the same time, it is more than clear that work with papers and for the sake of papers can never replace work with people and for people.

The most reliable form of efficient work is to be as close as possible to the people, to feel both happiness and sorrow with them, to share their successes and their miscalculations, and to be in contact with them as frequently as possible.

Whenever people succumb to the hypnosis of "hallowed" papers, whenever they neither want to listen to the voice of rank-and-file party members or consult the working people, nor have learnt how to do this, then we can hardly expect truthful and precise appraisals, resolutions, or competent work from their party agency or organization.

For instance, quite a few district party and state agencies have come to regard so-called Gottwald Days almost as a model for their working method. If the Days are an integral part of the agencies' style of work, there is not reason to criticize them. However, it is pure window dressing if the Days are meant simply as an occasion for something that should be both a customary and moral feature of the party functionaries' work: Namely, as an occasion for regular contacts with the working people, for familiarizing oneself with their views, proposals, suggestions, or justified criticism.

Here we should not make a virtue out of necessity. Gottwald taught us: Face the Masses! But never, at any time, did he say that it is sufficient to turn our face to the masses once a month, let us say, while at all other times isolating ourselves from the masses and living the life of a vegetable in the quiet and coziness of our own office, deaf to the people's suggestions and remarks and wearing blinders made of paper bureaucracy.

Likewise, one must not tolerate such practices as when the working man's businesslike suggestions and initiatives are wasted -- not a single one of them must be wasted because of formalism or indifference. The habit of giving a convincing and exhausting reply to every author of a proposal or a suggestion must be cultivated to become a natural trait of a party functionary; it must also become a habit to ensure the realization of every single rational idea. It must become a matter of course to resolve the problem of uncovered shortcoming energetically, and with the proper emphasis -- not feebly or hesitantly, or in an indifferent and cowardly manner.

It is the duty of every party organization to fight energetically for the implementation of the congress line, for the strategy of acceleration, for a change in the way of thinking, and for the psychological reeducation of its members and other working people to live in an atmosphere of a creative search. This can be achieved solely through a joint effort of all Communists, by our comprehensively expanding intraparty democracy, implementing the principle of collective leadership on all levels, developing criticism and self-criticism, and adhering to consistent inspection [kontrola] and a responsible attitude to work.

At the same time, the fight for new thinking is a struggle for a steadily deepening, more efficient implementation of the Leninist style and methods of work.

But how is it possible that people violating the Leninist norms of party life of intraparty democracy, or abusing their function, or dealing in shady affairs, or suppressing criticism, are only very hesitantly called to account along party lines? Surely facts prove that legality, morality, and discipline are usually violated and punishable activities occur whenever an individual or a group of people violate party statutes and go against the party's will, whenever party resolutions and legal measures are not fulfilled. The districts Dolny Kubin, Povazska Bystrica, Michalovce, and Bratislava, but also other districts are warning examples of this.

Irresoluteness, an endeavor to evade conflicts, as well as links and ties with culprits, liberalism in appraising party members' behavior and actions, opportunitst leniency toward violations of party, state, and economic discipline -- all these diminish the party's authority and weaken its ability to act.

The member's meetings have an extraordinary significance in restructuring the style and methods of party work.

Time and again we find that people get involved in meetings and discussion, that they write reports saying that the situation is improving. Things go on improving for a year, for 2 years, for several years -- but nothing happens. Apart from other reasons, this is because we are operating with eternal truths, figures, percentages; we turn them this way, we see our brilliance reflected in them. But what to do you expect the figures to achieve? Making demands on people, on oneself is something quite different. Only by changing forms and methods in the desirable manner can we get rid of dehumanized schemes and approaches, and make quicker progress.

Very rarely do we hear a committee's report to the members' meeting or a discussion speaker ask: Comrade, why don't you "put your cards on the table" and frankly tell us the truth about the worries, problems, and shortcomings of your workplace, and that confront you yourself? Why are you obfuscating the state of affairs, and frivolously simplifying a complicated situation? Obviously, such a question can be answered in different ways. Nevertheless, we would probably wait in vain for the answer: I am afraid of being asked the question: Why have you done nothing to resolve the situation to date, nothing within the framework of your duties, your authority, your competence? Or are you perhaps waiting for somebody else to resolve the situation -- perhaps that it will resolve itself of its own accord?

Lenin understood that truth, not silence, about mistakes and shortcomings acts like a self-cleansing force, and that on the other hand, the effect of keeping silent about the, covering them up, resorting to self-praise is most destructive. At the same time truthfulness, specific criticism, and self-criticism are the moral touchstone of a person's party, civic, and human attitude -- such a hot touchstone, sometimes, that it burns his soles (but also his soul); but at the same time these are now, as in the past, the foundation of socialism.

To prepare a members' meeting well means to analyze deeply and conscientiously the results and experience acquired in implementing the party statutes, in fulfilling resolutions, in fulfilling the state plan; it also means realistically assessing the state of affairs and finding the appropriate way out of a situation. Lenin's legacy also applies here: Greater attention must be devoted to unresolved problems; one must be less pompous, less dramatic, less zealously verbose and exclamatory ... In the same way we must not tolerate such phrases as "we will do everything in our power." We must reject dehumanized reports; balance sheets operating with and based on figures; reports which neglect the role and contribution of party groups, of Communists. This usually happens whenever and wherever the committee of a party organization sails in the wake of economic management or hangs on to the coat-tails of events -- it happens whenever and wherever the party voice is so weak that it cannot be heard.

It is a gross violation of interparty democracy for a functionary to "draw the lines" for speakers at a members' meeting or a district conference, saying who is to discuss what. It is just as un-Leninist to "censor" discussion statements, or to perform cosmetic surgery on them after the event. What are the results of this? At many a meeting one hears merely what the leading figures want to hear. We have here a clear violation of the inalienable right of a Communist to say what he himself deems most suitable and necessary in the interests of the matter.

At the time of restructuring and openness [Russian terms peres troyka and glasnost used] there is no other alternative than to wage a comradely fight for the Leninist profile of a Communist -- to wage this fight without embellishments, and with the gloves off. We Communists are justly judged very strictly by the people, who regard us as examples in everything -- in work and life, in personal behavior, in everyday activities, in making decisions. For this reason it is necessary to conduct a permanent, sincere, frank dialogue with the people. Only such a dialogue can break through the shell of superciliousness and haughtiness. Likewise, one must consult one's own conscience as often as possible.

BRIEFS

BA'TH DELEGATION ENDS VISIT -- A delegation of the Commission of Party Control and Inspection of the Syrian Ba'th party, led by the chairman of the commission, Ghassan Abu Tawq left Prague for Damascus on 20 November. During their visit, the members of the commission were received by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak and Jozef Lenart and by Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission. The Syrians were acquainting themselves in the CSSR with the activities of the CPCZ Control and Auditing Commission and paid visits to some industrial and agricultural enterprises. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Nov 86 p 1 AU]

COOPERATION WITH MPLA -- Michal Stefanak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and head of the CPCZ Central Committee Department of International Policy, and Agostinho Mendes de Carvalho, candidate member of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party, signed an agreement on cooperation between their two parties in Prague on 20 November and discussed issues connected with the further deepening of cooperation aimed at expanding comradely and friendly relations between the CSSR and Angola. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Nov 86 p 2 AU]

BEJDA ATTENDS JOURNALISTS' MEETING -- The main tasks of the press, radio, and television in the current period and the preparations for the annual membership meetings of the CPSL primary organizations at journalists' worksites are on the agenda of a 2-day aktiv that began in Casta near Bratislava on 21 November. Vasil, Bejda, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, briefed the participants on topical issues of the party's ideological work after the 17th CPCZ Congress and on the experience gained from the CPSU's ideological work after the 27th congress. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Nov 86 p 2 AU]

FOJTIK IN NYMBURK -- Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, on 21 November addressed a rally in Nymburk devoted to Klement Gottwald's revolutionary legacy. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Nov 86 p 1 AU]

HAVLIN IN KUTNA HORA -- Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended a session of the CPCZ district committee in Kutna Hora on 20 November. The session was devoted to the fulfillment of tasks arising for party agencies and organizations from the deliberations of the 17th CPCZ Congress, and, in particular, to the topical tasks pertaining to the upbringing of the young. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Nov 86 p 2 AU]

PITRA VISITS HIGHLANDS -- Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended a meeting of potato growers from six districts of the Czech-Moravian Highlands held in Kosetice in the Pelhrimov area on 21 November. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Nov 86 p 2 AU]

STATE SECRETARY ADDRESSES FLORENCE SECURITY FORUM

LD102324 Budapest MTI in English 2138 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Florence, December 10 (MTI) -- Gyula Horn, state secretary of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, Wednesday addressed the Florence symposium dealing with issues of establishing comprehensive international security. He noted that when outlining the security of the next century one should start from the fact that, presumably, no essential change will take place in the geo-political total picture of the world in the next decades. However, the emergence of new realities is probable, the recognition and gradual enforcement of which can essentially influence the security policy situation of the next decades.

"The most important among these realities is that the interdependence of the countries and its effects will be increasing on global scales. Mutual dependency, and the requirements of common security that follow from this, have become a fundamental element in the East-West relations, within this in the relation of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, and the Soviet Union and the United States, and all that is decisive from the point of view of humanity's existence.

"Security today is universal and indivisible, and the security of the individual countries has to be subordinated to common security. There is a need to establish a new comprehensive security policy order that regulates political, economic and military relations, one which excludes a world war clash, and also creates the possibility of eliminating the differences in interests that lead to confrontation."

In the following Gyula Horn said that for the time being, the individual states have reached only the stage of formulating and harmonizing the major fundamental principles and efforts, and the initial enforcement of these. From this aspect, the Soviet-American summit meetings in Geneva in November, 1985, and Reykjavik in October, 1986, resulted in a breakthrough, as these set down the basic principles guiding the relation of the two leading powers with due political will. At the same time, asynchrony came about between the Soviet and the American leadership as, contrary to the former, the latter does not take a consistent stand to enforce the fundamental principles.

"The most important and pressing task is to stop the accelerating arms race on the basis of establishing security based on reciprocal recognition. In case of strategic offensive weapons, it would be desirable in the first stage, to determine and set down the necessary mutual deterrent level both with respect to their amount and qualitative development, and the reduction of the existing arsenals to this level.

"The gradual elimination of strategic nuclear weapons could simultaneously render implementing the SDI programme meaningless, because if there are no nuclear weapons, then there is no need for space weapons against them. From the enforcement of the conception of sufficient security, the extension of it to conventional weapons is also inferred. This would mean that the conventional arsenal would be reduced to defence means, eliminating the offensive weapons from the system," said Gyula Horn, then noted:

"Regular East-West dialogue, cooperation in political, economic, humanitarian and cultural issues are indispensable parts of comprehensive and common security.

"It does not contradict the comprehensive and universal character of international security, that there exist characteristic regional security interests within the decisive East-West relation.

Thus, the security of Europe is more sensitive than, for instance, that of the United States, because of the great concentration of medium-range nuclear weapon carriers, tactical nuclear and conventional weapons, and its great dependency on the external world.

"Reducing European tension is of particular importance from the point of view of establishing the international security order. If we succeed in significantly reducing the European military forces, and the communication system between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO is established, furthermore if the Stockholm agreement is fully realized, then the danger of a surprise attack will be radically reduced, and eliminated in Europe."

"The small and medium countries can fulfil an indispensable role in this process, as the East-West relation consists, for the most part, of the relations of these countries, and the intensity of these cooperation has great influence on the development of the relation. Accordingly, they have a serious influence on the process of establishing reciprocal confidence a favourable political atmosphere, and eliminating the sense of being threatened, and can fulfil a kind of 'shock absorption' in the development of the Soviet-American relations. Thus their extensive and active participation is indispensable at talks aimed at reducing conventional weapons, transforming their structure, and settling regional crises, and wherever work is done to outline a new international security order," said Gyula Horn.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS ENTERPRISE REHABILITATION

AU101030 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 8 Dec 86 p 3

[Interview given by Dr Laszlo Redei, director of the Economic Rehabilitation Organization, to Jozsef Garam: "Trade Union Members Ask -- How Is the Enterprises' Economic Rehabilitation Carried Out -- Dr Laszlo Redei, Director of the Economic Rehabilitation Organization Answers" -- date and place not given; first paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Excerpts] The Finance Ministry created the Economic Rehabilitation Organization on 1 September this year and determined its task, staff, and its composition. Its task is multifaceted. [passage omitted] A staff of 28 persons has been authorized to carry out the Organization's work. The Organization is currently operating with a staff of eight.

[Garam] Who are the people who make up this apparatus?

[Redei] A part of the apparatus is made up of technical and management personnel and another part is made up of experts who will carry out the individual economic rehabilitation projects. These are mainly trained economists but there are also legal experts among them. We also plan to employ technical experts. [passage omitted]

[Garam] How does the organization know that there is an enterprise that has problems and needs help?

[Redei] On the basis of the new regulations, restoring the solvency of an enterprise is initiated mainly by the creditors. The Council of Ministers may also decide on this in certain cases but, in our view, these cases will be the rare exceptions. [passage omitted]

[Garam] If there are three or four enterprises waiting to be economically rehabilitated and you can deal only with two enterprises, who will then decide which of the enterprises will be dealt with?

[Redei] We have to deal with the enterprises in order of registration. For the time being we are not pressed for time because no new type of economic rehabilitation has been requested yet by any enterprise. [passage omitted]

[Garam] How is the economic rehabilitation of an enterprise actually caried out?

[Redei] After receiving a protocol from the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce attesting to the fact that the reconciliation attempt between creditors and debtors has been unsuccessful, the Finance Minister has to make a decision within 30 day on whether to order the economic rehabilitation of an enterprise or not. An interministerial committee made up of suitable experts and representatives of ministries, banks and the National Council of Trade Unions also gives its opinion on the possibility of an economic rehabilitation process. The state has also determines the cases in which economic rehabilitation should be carried out. Thus, economic rehabilitation should be carried out in three cases: First, if the elimination of the enterprise would lead to a considerable employment problem in the given area; second, if this would hinder the obligations contained in international contracts; and third, if, as a result, national defense tasks are adversely affected. If these criteria are present, the economic rehabilitation must be carried out. [passage omitted]

[Garam] Does the enterprise play a passive role in the course of economic rehabilitation?

[Redei] No. The rehabilitation commissioner greatly relies on the enterprise's activity, ideas, and plans. The enterprise people know best how to extricate themselves from their bad situation. But the commissioner also relies on the opinions of all the organs that have some working contacts with the enterprise. [passage omitted]

[Garam] Economic rehabilitation somewhat resembles the activity of the institutes of enterprise organization.

[Redei] Yes, but only partly. The difference is that the Economic Rehabilitation Organization is also able to provide funds for its improvement proposals, not only advice. [passage omitted]

[Garam] How much time is the economic rehabilitation committee given to carry out its work?

[Redei] The regulations stipulate a 3-month-period, and 6 months in special cases. [passage omitted]

[Garam] As far as the economic rehabilitation of the enterprises is concerned, people agree that inefficient enterprises should be turned into profitable ones as soon as possible. Opinions differ, however, on the regrouping of manpower that often follows the economic rehabilitation process. Manpower mobility has always been a sensitive issue.

[Redei] Indeed, it often happens that we can ensure an economical and efficient operation of an enterprise only if we reduce the enterprise into smaller units. There are large enterprises in Hungary which, partly as a result of market limitations and inadequate profiles, are now unable to operate efficiently. If an enterprise is unable to manufacture efficiently produced goods and is also unable to change its production structure, then there is no other solution but to trim the enterprise by eliminating or selling some of its factories and units.

[Garam] Does the organization deal with the employment problems of the released workers?

[Redei] It is the task of the enterprise to carry out the manpower regrouping and reorganization because the organization can only show the extent of the superfluous staff that should be redirected toward other areas. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL BANK -- Budapest, December 10 (MTI) -- Called "Unicbank Ltd., a new bank with foreign participation was founded in Budapest Wednesday as the first joint venture involving the International Finance Corporation (IFC), a World Bank subsidiary with Hungary as a member [quotation mark as received] the 1,000-million-forint equity of Unicbank is shared between Hungary and foreign partners on a 55-45 per cent basis. Besides the International Finance Corporation, the shareholders include several influential banks, such as the West German Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank and Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank A.G., the largest cooperative bank of Austria. Unicbank is to start operation on January 1, 1987 mainly in the field of financing the joint company and cooperative sector. Its office is to be set up in Budapest. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1230 GMT 10 Dec 86 LD]

CAMEL CIGARETTES CONTRACT -- Budapest December 10 (MTI) -- The Debrecen tobaco factory and the Reynolds tobacco firm of the United States have concluded a licence agreement for the production of Camel-brand cigarettes in Debrecen. By providing the licence, the American firm has made it possible for the Debrecen factory to produce the cigarette with the same content and exterior as the original one. The quality is to be continuously controlled by a representative of the American firm, during production and prior to distribution. The factory is to pay for the licence with fermented tobacco. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 10 Dec 86 LD]

JOURNALISTS AGREEMENT WITH SFRY -- Budapest December 10 (MTI) -- The traditional meeting between the National Association of Hungarian Journalists and the Federation of Yugoslav Journalists was held Tuesday and Wednesday in Szeged. Participants discussed the living and working conditions of journalists, and their social-welfare and health provisions. The Yugoslav delegation was led by Mirko Marinovic, deputy of the leader of the Federal Information Office; the Hungarian delegation by Imre Kapalyag, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian association. A cooperation agreement between the two organizations for 1987 was signed on the occasion of the conference. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1755 GMT 10 Dec 86 LD]

URBAN GIVES WEEKLY PRESS CONFERENCE IN WARSAW

LD092017 Warsaw PAP in English 1600 GMT 9 Dec 86

[By Jerzy Redlich and Jaroslaw Szychlinski]

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 9 -- The top stories of Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban's weekly press conference today included the fifth anniversary of December 13 a time of reflection, the Consultative Council, Senator Edward Kennedy's intention to visit Poland and the heating oil contamination of the Odra River.

Fifth Anniversary of Martial Law Declaration: Time of Reflection (subhead]

At the outset Urban made the following statement:

"The fifth anniversary of the introduction of matrial law in Poland falls in a few days. Replying beforehand, I am announcing hereby that no celebrations are envisaged, although this is an anniversary of Poland's salvation from a chain reaction of dangerous events and from another historical tragedy of the nation.

"In the course of several hundred years Poland was hit by various blows which those ruling the country could not prevent. In December 1981, the leaders of the Polish state took decisive steps thanks to which Poland was able to shield herself from yet another tragedy and decay.

"Perhaps December 13 deserves to be celebrated more than many historical anniversaries of national uprisings which we righfully commemorate in spite of the fact that they were not successful.

"And yet there will be no celebrations commemorating martial law because we treat 1981 in categories of a tough necessity and lesser evil. I am referring here to the words of Wojciech Jaruzelski, the leader, who was able to make decisions in time and take responsiblity for the solution of the Polish conflict through our own means and deliver on his promises with regard to everything that was announced on the morning of December 13, 1981. I advise everyone to once again read this historic speech."

"December 13, 1986 will be a day of reflection and not a holiday. This hall in which we are now and in which I held the first press conference together with Major Gornicki on December 13, 1981, also brings some things to mind. It was from here that commentaries were sent throughout the world holding that a bloody military coup had taken place in Poland, that a military dictatorship, supported by bayonets and advancing along a road of terrible repressions was introduced in Poland.

"I wonder if, in the West, there are journalists honest enough towards themselves and the readers who would go back to what they had written at that time and to state today: I was wrong. Poland went along exactly that road of reform and reconciliation which Wojciech Jaruzelski announced on December 13, 1981.

"In this hall one should recall one of the greatest discredits which the Western press, deeming itself free and objective, suffered in the 20th century. Five years ago Poland fell victim to a campaign of lies, of slanders having the traits of provocations organized by a greater part of the Western mass media. Even to this day the echoes of that tremendous disinformation plot have not yet fell [as received] completely silent."

Next the spokesman quoted excerpts from many of the then statements made by the Western mass media which were glaringly contradictory to the real image of Poland. The aim of those reports and commentaries was to spark a bloody conflict in Poland, stated Urban.

"In stating this I take full responsibility for my words," he stressed and went on:

"The aim was also to stir a wave of anti-Polish hysteria in the West and to hurt East-West relations. Too much falsehood has been written about Poland to be explained it in terms of difficulties in collecting and verifying information.

"I recall this press plot against Poland because in the light of the events then and the contemporary events in our country, those reports look like a pile of lies and the commentaries about a repressive military dictatorship, which was to have permanently taken hold of Poland, that accompanied them, all show how poor a prophet the Western press was and is."

"The mass media shamefully stumbled while trying to provoke the events in Poland and around Poland. They carry the burden of guilt which calls for redressing."

"Unfortunately, these trends still appear in the Western press though with lower frequency," stated the spokesman. At this point, he referred to the recent example of a copy of the FRANCE CATOLIQUE magazine which carried a glaringly false report slandering Poland and the poles.

Replying to the comments of some Western correspondents that it was not them who carried the reports immediately following the introduction of martial law in Poland quoted by the spokesman but that the materials carried by their editorial offices in papers came from other sources, urban stated that he accepted this excuse with satisfaction. He added, however, that the Western mass media accepted lies supplies by the opposition with an extreme lack of criticism and believed people who notoriously bypassed the truth.

Next the government spokesman recalled that the deadline for people who committed politically motivated offences and remained in hiding to come out into the open feel at the end of 1986. He announced that thus far about 500 turned themselves in voluntarily.

"It would be worthwhile for those people who play a game of conspiracy, to realize that this is an untimely activity because Polish society does not want conflicts," Urban said.

Taking a stand towards a statement, quoted by one of the correspondents, made by Solidarnosc in the West holding that it intends to send publications and means for subversive activities to Poland, Urban stated that the authorities of People's Poland would take all steps to hamper and render impossible this contraband.

"Besides, the potential market for this smaggled material will be shrinking, also because the people who, being connected with foreign centres, try to pursue underground activities, are beeling the odium of national betrayal which weighs upon them ever more heavily," added Urban.

On Consultative Council [subhead]

A score of questions concerned the recent first session of the Consultative Council attached to the President of the Council of State. The correspondents were especially interested in broader information on the substance of its work. In connection with this Urban stated:

"The Consultative Council is a body serious enough, and the issues which it will tackle are serious enough for its participants to be interested in attaching greater significance to discretion and than [as received] to the spectacular character of its debates.

"Of course, this does not mean that statements made by the members of the council will not be publically announced in an appropriate manner agreed upon within the frame of the council. Communiques from the sessions of the council which would reflect the collective stance or consensus achieved by it are to be published. This does not exclude the possibility of carrying publications on the course of the debates in an agreed mode, agreed form and in agreed newspapers.

"The council will tackle issues which are of great significance for this country. The subject matter can be proposed by the president of the Council of State and by membes of the Consultative Council. The planned mode of work is expected to lead to achieving consensus.

"The first session served to constitute the council. Next session will undoubtedly work out the mode of the council's functioning. It is an open organism. Each member can forego participation in its work. New people can also be invited by the president of the Council of State to participate in the council."

"On this occasion I would like to express surprise that the American UPI agency carries the arrogant opinions of Jacek Kuron on the council which go to show this gentleman's lack of elementary manners. Jacek Kuron stated: 'Next to a few indistinct people, the authorities in the council are represented by state officials.' Kuron, thus, insultd numerous outstanding personalitis of the world of science, well-known in Poland and abroad. Among others, he insulted outstanding Roman Catholic intellectuals tied with the church hierarchy. I am surprised that the agency carries the insulting comments of arrogant people with unfulfilled personal ambitions."

In Connection With Kennedy's Intended Visit to Poland [subhead]

Asked about the stand of the Polish authorities on the intention of Senator Edward Kenndy to visit Poland, Urban stated: "The intentions expressed by Senator Edward kennedy, underlying his visit to Poland, have been thoroughly examined by the Polish authorities. The (the authorities) came to the conclusion that at the present period of time the arrival of the senator to our country, regardless of the premises which he is being guided by, is not possible due to an overloaded calendar of earlier planned political activities in Poland.

"The Polish authorities are aware of the popularity and respect which Edward Kennedy enjoys in Poland and in the United States. Bearing this in mind as well as the readiness to constructively contribute to the process of improving Polish-American relations declared by the senator, relevant bodies of the Sejm (parliament) would be willing to invite Edward Kennedy at an appropriate time to pay an official congressional visit to Poland. The realization of this visit would constitute an important element of the normalization of relations between Poland and the U.S. and of the concrete steps taken by both governemtns as well as an expression of respect for his political position."

More About Odra's Contamination With Mazout [subhead]

Answering a question about steps to be taken by Poland in connection with the contamination of the Odra River with mazout by a Czechoslovak industrial plant, Urban said: "The calculation of losses and costs suffered by Poland is in the offing. Some 190 tonnes of mazout have been collected from the river's water and its banks. Currently, dams are being removed and the action of the river's cleaning will be stopped in several days.

"Poland's Government proposed a meeting of Polish and Czechoslovak Government plenipotentiaries for border waters. These are officials in the rank of vice-ministers. It is possible, however, that there will be a higher level contact -- a meeting in Poland of ministers for environmental protection. The talks would concern compensations and defining the principles of cooperation in similar cases, including systems of early notification and their prevention. A part of the Western press, while commenting on the mazout spillage in the Odra River, described it as a Polish-Czechoslovak conflict. Such interpretations are unjustified, and reflect the wishful thinking of those forces in the West which would be happy to see even the slightest signs of conflicts between socialist states," said Urban.

"Every neighbourhood, even between most befriended countries sometimes, generates problems and incidents. Our information policy is open, we announce everything, hence these speculations about nearly the state of tension in Polish-Czechoslovak relations. It is all nonsense. We are confident that this issue like all other issues will be settled in the spirit of a traditional friendship linking our countries", Urban said.

Jaruzelski's Visit to Italy [subhead]

Asked about the date of Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to Italy, Urban said that the Italian side suggested two dates: December 1986 and January 1987. "The latter date is more convenient for the Polish side. Therefore, the visit will probably take place at that time," Urban said.

Protest of Danish Embassy Rejected [subhead]

Asked to comment on the reports in Scandinavian press that the Danish Embassy in Warsaw was allegedly bugged, Urban said that the Danish Embassy lodged a protest with the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in connection with the fact that -- as it announced -- electronic devices were found inbuilt in its building.

"The protest was rejected. If the Danish Embassy conveys to the Polish authorities what allegedly was found in the embassy's premises, and if these authorities can examine what kind of devices these are, when they were produced and who manufactured them -- then, possible conditions will emerge for starting an investigation into this case. "We want good relations with Denmark and are ready to cooperate in every venture which would help improve these relations. We also believe that it is necessary to eliminate anything that could disturb them," Urban said.

FUEL OIL AGAIN SPILLS INTO ODRA FROM CSSR

LD101910 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Yet another breakdown has occurred on Czechoslovak territory, as a result of which fuel oil leaked into the Odra River.

The size of the spill is estimated at 50 metric tons. A spokesman of the Ministry for Environmental Protection reports that specialized units have begun removing oil and limiting the extent of the pollution. A PAP correspondent reports from Katowice that action began immediately. Among others, army engineering troops were informed and their units began to expand the already existing barriers, build new barriers, and clear the pollution.

NEWS CONFERENCE HELD ON SMUGGLING INCIDENTS

LD102215 Warsaw PAP in English 1851 GMT 10 Dec 86

["Hostile Activity Against Poland" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 10 -- It is with great regret that we view the fact that the territory of Sweden, a country which has (?good) neighbourly relations with Poland, is being used by enemies of our country in a treacherous manner and with full premeditation for activities aimed against Poland, said the press spokesman for the Ministry of Internal Affairs Janusz Olkiewicz at today's press conference organized to discuss the latest activities of Western centres of subversion aimed against People's Poland.

The seizure of two truck shipments, including one from Sweden, containing illegal publications and subversive equipment for the so-called underground structures opening in Poland, was the key topic of the meeting with newsmen.

An exhibition was organized before the press conference to display "exhibits" which were seized from Norwegian citizen Dag Adahl during a border customs check in Swinoujscie on Dec. 6, 1986, among them 1,480 copies of pamphlets containing texts hostile to People's Poland and part of a gigantic shipment, seized by customs officers in Swinoujscie on Nov. 29, 1986, from a TIR truck driven by Swedish citizen Lennart Jarn, containing among other things, 420 2.5-kg cans of printing ink, the most up-to-date offset duplicators of German, British and Japanese make, over 100 titles of pamphlets and books with subversive texts totalling about 5 thousand copies, Tandy and IBM computers, receiving equipment with frequencies used by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of National Defence, transmittor assembly kits.

The head of the Investigative Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Jerzy Karpacz, who took part in the press conference, stressed that during only this year the public opinion was informed by representatives of the Polish Ministry of Internal Affairs on several occasions about various aspects of the destructive activity of Western secret services against Poland. Such reports were provided in particular by Minister of Internal Affairs Czeslaw Kiszczak and the head of intelligence and counter-intelligence Gen. Wladyslaw Pozoga.

Of late one can note an intensification of spy-form activities, especially manifested in the use of methods and means similar to those in classified intelligence activities (codes, ciphers, miniaturized equipment). These activities are financed by Western secret services which use the so-called foreign centres of Solidarnosc as a convenient cover meant to camouflage the factual sponsors, and make use of illegal structures existing in Poland to discredit our country politically.

He pointed out that the recently discovered objects intended to be used in activities against Poland included equipment outrightly tied with terrorist activities such as miniaturized weapons, knock-out gas, arbalests with explosives and the like. He added that the Investigative Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs was and is pursuing this year several investigations into activities of terrorist character.

Jerzy Karpacz also stated that apart from the subversive activities used by the so-called underground there also existed a second platform of the activities of Western secret services disclosed by the Polish counter-intelligence and secret service, manifested in collecting various information about Poland and befriended ally states. For instance in the last five years alone the counter-intelligence at the Ministry of Internal Affairs revealed over 70 thousand cases of interrogations and hearings of intelligence character conducted by the functionaries and agents of those services.

Discussing the question of smuggling equipment for underground organizations in Poland on the example of the shipment seized on November 29 in Swinoujscie, Jerzy Karpacz said that the organizers and sponsors of that action had been perfectly aware of the illegal character of such moves.

Quoting reports of the Swedish press about the possible circumstances of the shipment of this equipment to Poland, the head of the Investigative Bureau of the Internal Affairs Ministry said that the organizers had misled the Swedish and Norwegian authorities and tried to do the same with regard to Polish border and customs services.

The Swedish driver did not have a driver's license, the truck had false number plates and customs officers in Ystad gave up the check because Lennart Yarn declared the truck's cargo compartment to be empty. Karpacz also quoted one more meaningful report of the Swedish press which suggested that Swedish security police SAEPO, whose branch in Malmoe intervened when the border service had doubts as to the contents of the truck, had been involved in the whole smuggling affair.

Discussing the hitherto results of the investigation into the case of the Swedish citizen, Karpacz stated that the findings as of today pointed to the fact that the order to ship the equipment came from the head of the so-called coordinating bureau of "Solidarnosc" abroad with headquarters in Brussels, Jerzy Milewski. Marian Kaleta, an activist of this anti-Polish structure in Sweden, was the executor of the order. The [word indistinct] is financed by the U.S. and more precisely by the American National Fund for Democracy NED, the AFL-CIO headquarters and by secret services. NED, for example, channels about 300 thousand U.S. dollars annually to the bureau. He stressed that the money does not come from membership fees of Swedish or American trade unionists but from the funds of Western secret services.

Replying to questions about the smuggling attempt of November 29, Karpacz stated that this was the largest thus far shipment of this kind seized by Polish customs authorities and that no one except for the Swedish driver was arrested so far. Lennart Jarn was a frequent guest in Poland. His latest arrival was the 68th trip to Poland.

In reply to a question as to why the political activities of the underground in Poland were, in the opinion of Polish authorities, equal to spy activities on behalf of Western states, Karpacz stated that materials and equipment discovered at the sites of the activities of people tied with underground structures went to prove this. Also smuggling of computers and transmitters-receivers to Poland is of definite character and no authorities would allow equipment earmarked for use against the state to be transported into their countries.

Asked for the factors which aroused the suspicion of Polish customs authorities as to the load of the truck driven by Lennart Jarn, Karpacz stated that the vehicle did not have a seal on the cargo compartment, the destination address did not factually exist and the driver did not have a driver's license. He added that the Polish authorities were in touch with the Swedish Embassy on this matter and that Jarn met with the consul of that country in Szczecin.

PAP REPORTS 2 DEC PZPR POLITBURO MEETING

LD032241 Warsaw PAP in English 1845 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 3 -- The PUWP Central Committee Political Bureau met on Dec. 2 to acquaint itself with the course and results of the Congress of the Reborn Polish Trade Unions.

The congress debates proved that the prestige of trade unions is growing among working people and that their partnership towards the state and economic administration is strengthening. The discussion of trade union delegates pointed to areas requiring particular interest and activeness, and defined conditions for developing trade union links and speeding up integration processes. The congress was of great significance for restoring the position of trade unions in the international arena.

Authentic and strong class trade unions have already become an active participant in the socio-political life of the democratic state.

Acknowledging with satisfaction the congress attainments, the bureau stated that opinions, views, needs and interests of most working people had been reflected in the congress debates and documents.

It is the duty of the state and economic administration to seriously and thoroughly examine trade union postulates. The road to achieving social goals and needs leads -- as the congress stressed -- through increasing the effectiveness of management, improvement of the structures of management, and better organization of work. The bureau found it purposeful to set up a government-trade union team to consider when and how one can implement trade unionists' long-range and current proposals.

The PUPW CC Political Bureau approvingly acknowledged the trade union movement's readiness -- confirmed by the congress -- to join co-participation in the shaping and pursuing of the state's socio-economic policy, assist self-management of working crews, develop educational, cultural, sports and tourist activity and take part in combatting social ills.

The Political Bureau obliged party organizations and authorities at different levels to use the criticism marking the congress debates as a causative force of constructive steps in various areas of public life, particularly in solving problems worrying the working class. Economic issues, raised during the congress, should be strongly reflected during the debates of the third PUWP CC plenary session.

The Political Bureau discussed materials for the Third PUWP CC plenary session to be held December 16-17.

The session will size up the to-date implementation of the socio-economic programme of the 10th PUWP Congress, with special regard to analyzing the degree of advancement of qualitative changes in management. The third plenary session will specify assumptions and socio-political conditions for accelerted development, proclaimed at the congress, particularly the second stage of the economic reform.

After the period of discussion on programmes during the congress campaign and the report-and-election campaign, now coming to an end, the focus of party work should shift now to the implementation of concrete tasks.

The Political Bureau reviewed the draft Central Plan to implement the resolution of the 10th PUWP Congress which will serve as a basis for programming the party work in the current term of office.

The draft specifies and develops tasks to be implemented by party members, organizations and committees stemming from the Congress resolution. The document's intention is to increase the consistency and effectiveness of putting the decisions of the 10th congress into effect.

The Political Bureau decided to submit the draft plan for discussion and approval by the coming PUWP CC plenary session.

PRON RESOLUTION ON STATE, DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURE

LD061743 Warsaw PAP in English 1635 GMT 6 Dec 86

["PRON Resolution on State and Development of Polish Culture (Abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 6 -- Wide access to cultural goods and the presence of cultural values in society's everyday life are a prerequisite for national rebirth and agreement. The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth deems concern for the development of culture one of its key tasks.

Conditions are being created to facilitate the development of various directions of cultural creativeness and broader world outlook discussion. Political divisions within creative circles have decreased. Social dialogue is developing slowly but systematically. New, more effective forms of social influence on the shaping of the state's cultural policy have been created. The public cultural movement is being revived and is increasing its activity. State patronage is functioning more efficiently. Concern for the beauty and clarity of Polish speech is on the rise. New legal foundations have been laid to serve the development and popularization of culture.

Despite a checking of a portion of negative processes, phenomena hampering the development of culture and accessibility to its goods still persist.

The National Council of PRON is especially worried that: The principle of equal-rights and inter-dependent treatment of issues of culture along with political and economic ones is still applied inconsistently, financial outlays for the development of culture are too low, disproportions in the cultural participation of social groups and strata persist, attempts to hold discussions on world outlook are still too timid, and the state of cultural exchange, popularization of Polish culture in the world and our society's access to the cultural and scientific achievements of other countries are all still unsatisfactory.

Countering these threats is the obligation of the state and society and should be of special concern for artists, culture activists and receivers of culture.

The National Council of PRON addresses collective and individual participants of the movement, its councils and links to counteract phenomena which are negative to national culture and to act on behalf of its development.

LIBYAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD 102216 Warsaw PAP in English 2126 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 10 -- The seventh session of the Polish-Libyan Mixed Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation started here today. The delegations are led by: the secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Arab Jamahiriyah, Kamil Hasan al-Mansur and Minister-Head of the Office of the Council of Ministers Michal Janiszewski.

During the talks, the sides will assess the hiterto state of Polish-Libyan economic relations with particular regard to the realization of decisions made during the top-level talks in December last year. The talks will also focus on determinants and prospects of further development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries.

PRC OFFICIAL HAILS REBORN TRADE UNIONS

AU031155 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29-30 Nov 86 p 2

[Statement made to TRYBUNA LUDU by Wan Shenxiang of the All-China Trade Union Federation -- in Warsaw, date not given]

[Text] We have come here to attend the trade union congress because it is of great importance for trade unionism in Poland and because we wanted to congratulate you on your achievements.

As for my greatest impression during my stay, our visits to production enterprises made it obvious to us how Poland continues to overcome its difficulties and to tread its own path in developing the economy. We are pleased with this because our two peoples are linked by traditional friendship. A stable and developing Poland not only is consistent with the Polish people's interests, but also serves socialism and peace.

The rebirth of your trade unions in the aftermath of the grave situation in which your country found itself is an enormous success. Socialist construction needs trade unions. As for relations between our two trade union movements, our present visit to this country will help promote these relations. We have our own specific conditions, but we need to exchange practical knowledge. The construction of socialism in our two countries is the foundation of the successful development of trade union relations. Socialism needs peace, and peace is our common goal.

BRIEFS

NEW AIRLINE DIRECTOR -- Janusz Kaminski, minister of transportation, has presented Colonel Jerzy Kowalski, the new director general of Polish Airlines, with an appointment certificate at a meeting with representatives of Polish Airlines management and social and political organization. The minister thanked the departing director general, Brigade General Jozef Kowalski, for his more than 5 years of service in the post. Brigade General Kowalski is unable to continue discharging his duties for health reasons. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Nov 86 p 2 AU]

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES CC PLENUM; PLANS ENDORSED

AU101927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/12/1986 -- A plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP was held on December 9 and 10 under the chairmanship of the general secretary of the Romania Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu.

The plenum debated the draft national plan for Romania's socioeconomic development in 1987, the draft plan for the development of agriculture, the food industry, silviculture and water management in 1987, the draft centralized financial plan of the national economy and the draft state budget for 1987, and a self-management and self-sufficiency programme for a proper supply of the population with foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods over October 1, 1986- September 30, 1987.

In the light of the exigencies formulated by the RCP general secretary, the speakers analysed the way in which party bodies and organizations, the communists and all the working people work for the fulfillment of the 1986 plan indicators. Emphasis was placed on the efforts made to achieve a bigger industrial and farm output, fulfill export tasks, update technological processes and scientifically run them, carry through the special programmes for the extension of the energy and raw materials base, improve the quality of products, cut specific consumption, carry out investment projects, raise productivity and the efficiency of economic activities. It was also stressed that the results could have been even better if a higher sense of responsibility and firmness had been shown in the fulfilment of this year's provisions, in an operative resolution of all the problems cropped up while carrying out the plan.

The speakers referred to the measures taken for an undelayed elimination of deficiencies and the improvement of activities, for a successful closing of the first year of the five-year period. It was mentioned that efficient measures were taken for a thorough preparation of the next year's plan. The determinaton of communists, of all working people was expressed to do their utmost so that 1987 be a year of special achievements in modernizing and continually raising the quality of activities in production, agriculture and all the economic sectors.

The plenary meeting also expressed the nation's full adhesion to the dynamic and construction foreign policy consistently promoted by the RCP and the Romanian state, to President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives and actions for peace and disarmament, so that the Romanian people can attain the targets of socialist development of the country in a climate of quiet, collaboration and security worldwide.

The plenum unanimously approved the documents submitted for debate and adopted a resolution to be released.

The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu, spoke at the end of the proceedings.

PEC MEETING DISCUSSES 1987 ECONOMIC PLANS

AU101306 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 6 Dec 86 p 1

[Excerpts] RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu chaired a meeting of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] of the RCP Central Committee on Friday, 5 December.

The PEC examined the report on the draft uniform national plan of the socioeconomic development of the SR of Romania for 1987, the report on the draft plan for the development of agriculture, food industry, silviculture, and water management for 1987, and the report on drafts for the centralized financial plan of the national economy and the state budget for 1987.

The PEC highly valued the decisive contribution that the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, made on profound scientific and realistic bases to the substantiation and drafting of these documents which, through their provisions, ensure the inflinching implementation of the 13th RCP Congress decisions regarding the country's socioeconomic development in the 1986-1990 5-year plan period.

The entire activity of substantiating and drafting the draft plan and budget for 1987 were carried out under the direct guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu who, in several stages, together with ministries, central, and representative enterprises, examined the development levels for the next year and the whole 1986-1990 period, the ways of and solutions to ensuring intensive economic growth with a view to general implementing, during the current 5-year plan, the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's passage to a superior stage -- that of a medium-developed socialist country. [passage omitted]

During the meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu drew attention to the need to take all measures and work most resolutely to appropriately fulfill the established provisions and programs for perfecting the organizations and modernizations of production and for socioeconomic norm-setting in order to make the most efficient use of raw materials, energy, and fuel, to further improve the quality and technical level of products, and make complete use of all productive units by better organizing the maintenance and repair of machines and equipment, thus ensuring more efficient activity in all fields.

The party secretary general also drew attention to the need to take decisive measures and continuously improve activity in agriculture, particularly in the animal breeding sector, in order to achieve all the objectives set for the next year, under the best conditions.

With regard to the 1987 financial plan and budget, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that their provision for revenues should be considered minimal and for expenditures maximal, and asked the financial bodies and ministries to work constantly to improve the financial-economic activity of all units, to increase incomes and cutback on expenditures, and to increase the efficiency of the whole economic sphere.

In order to appropriately fulfill the 1987 plan -- the second year of the current 5-year plan -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu requested that all leading party and state cadres be more exigent and assume greater responsibility in fulfilling their tasks, in operatively solving all problems connected to the smooth development of the work process, and in utilizing the people's material and monetary resources and the national economy most efficiency. The party secretary general also stressed the fact that measures should be taken so that the current 5-year plan will lead to radical changes in organizing and improvig production, quality, and efficiency, as well as in the sense of responsibility and the way of thinking and working of the working people and of party and state cadres in all fields of socioeconomic life.

Further, the PEC discussed and approved a report on the balance of the major foodstuffs deriving from the 1986 crop. The meeting noted that this year's good crop ensures an adequate foodstuff supply to the population, and meets industry's raw materials needs.

The PEC also examined and endorsed the program of self-management and self-sufficiency to ensure a good supply of foodstuffs and agricultural and industrial consumer goods to the population in the period between 1 October 1986 and 30 September 1987. The PEC assessed that the plan provisions are in complete accordance with the 13th RCP Congress' decisions and are part of the measures aimed at improving the management of industry and agriculture, rationally utilizing resources, and adequately distributing the stock of commodities throughout the country. The figures set by the program ensure the adequate supply of agricultural products and foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods to the population and meet the raw material needs of the national economy.

The program concentrates on ways to increase agricultural -- vegetable and animal -- production up to the requirements of the new agrarian revolution, and stipulates that the supply to each country and each locality will be directly linked to the achievement of the planned production and to the strict observance of the legal provisions on central and county state stocks. The people's councils, as local management bodies, are fully responsible for achievement of the planned agricultural production and for strict observance of the established consumption limits. [passage omitted]

LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER ELECTS CHIEF, ENDORSES PLANS

AU102042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1946 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 10/12/1986 -- Wednesday, December 10, the Legislative Chamber of People's Councils held its proceedings in Bucharest. It debated the drafts of the plan for Romania's socioeconomic development by territorial units in 1987, the agriculture and the food industry development plan in 1987, of the local budget in 1987 and a self-management and self-sufficient programme for the population's proper supply with foods and industrial consumer goods over October 1, 1986-September 30, 1987.

The agenda also included draft rules for the organization and functioning of county people's councils, for the industrialization and purchasing of agricultural products.

The Legislative Chamber elected Maria Bradea, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Satu Mare County People's Council, its chairman.

The Legislative Chamber endorsed resolutions whereby the draft documents included in the agenda were approved.

In connection with the self-management and self-sufficiency programme, it was shown that it provided for a proper supply of the population with foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods specific to each season, in accordance with the growth of the farm and consumer goods output, with the greater contribution and higher responsibility of local bodies for the setting up of the state fund.

In relation to the draft local budgets it was stressed that they ensured the incomes required for the financing of the projects to be carried out by the local bodies, and that they contained provisions for a substantial reduction of production expenses, strict observance of norms for savings, strengthening of order and discipline in localities on the principles of self-management and self-financing, of higher economic efficiency.

REPORTAGE OF MOSCOW VISIT OF RENOVICA DELEGATION

For coverage of the Moscow visit of the LCY delegation headed by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, see the East European section of the 10 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PPR NATIONAL DEFENSE MINISTER SIWICKI VISITS

LD101642 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1537 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Dec (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, has received in the Palace of the Federation the Polish minister of national defense, Army General Florian Siwicki, who is on an official visit to Yugoslavia. In the talks, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, satisfaction was shows with the successful development of relations between Yugoslavia and Poland, ties founded on traditional friendship and common goals in the struggle for peace, equitable relations, and the building of socialism.

Readiness was stressed on both sides to further promote the existing all-round cooperation of the two countries for which favorable opportunities exist, particularly in the economic sphere. There was also discussion of topical issues regarding the internal socioeconomic developments in Yugoslavia and Poland, as well as some activities in the international sphere. Minister Siwicki conveyed to Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, warmest greetings from Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR and chairman of the Council of National Defense of the Polish People's Republic.

Also taking part in the talks were Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and Krzisztof Kostirko, charge d'affaires in the Polish Embassy in Belgrade.

Mamula Holds Talks

LD101426 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Dec (TANJUG) -- Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; and Army General Florian Siwicki, PPR minister for national defense, today had talks in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

In the course of the talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, reference was made to cooperation between the two friendly countries' armed forces and to the possibilities for its further diversification. The host and his guest agreed that all necessary conditions exist for an even more meaningful development of inter-army relations, to which Ministar Siwicki's current visit to our country and its Armed Forces will undoubtedly contribute.

The talks between Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula and Army General Florian Siwicki were also attended by Col Gen Milan Daljevic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; Lt Col Gen Svetislav Popovic, assistant federal secretary for national defense; Lt Col Gen Zdravko Loncar; Vice Admiral Ljubivoje Jokic; Maj Gen Conrad Kolshek, and other officers of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Krzisztof Kostirko, charge d'affaires in the Polish Embassy in Belgrade, also attended the talks.

MAMULA RECEIVES U.S. AIR FORCE GENERAL 6 DEC

LD061452 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1214 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Dec (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for National Defense, received in Belgrade today General Larry Welch, chief of staff of the U.S. Air Force, who is heading a U.S. military delegation on a 4-day official friendly visit to our country and Armed Forces.

During their talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they discussed certain questions of military, economic, and scientific-technical cooperation between the armies of the two countries. On this occasion, it was stated that significant possibilities exist for more comprehensive cooperation, and for enriching it with new content and forms.

The talks were attended by Lieutenant Colonel General Anton Tus, Air Force and Air Defense commander; Major General Ivan Hocevar; U.S. Ambassador to the SFRY John Scanlon; and U.S. Military Attache Colonel (Richard Whisner). During his visit to our country, Gen Welch had talks on a number of occasions with his host Lt Col Gen Anton Tus, Air Force and Air Defense commander, on questions of inter-army cooperation, and with the members of his delegation, he visited some units and institutions of our Armed Forces.

FEC'S KOVAK RECEIVES IMF, IBRD DELEGATIONS

LD102239 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1650 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Dec (TANJUG) -- Dr Oskar Kovac, member of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], and chairman of the FEC commission for coordination of cooperation between the SFRY and the EEC, EFTA and the OECD, today received separate visits from delegations of the IMF and IBRD which are presently staying in Belgrade.

During their talks topical questions were examined in the area of Yugoslavia's financial and banking cooperation with these international organizations.

MIKULIC HOLDS TALKS WITH IBRD OFFICIALS

LD102228 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1820 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 10 (TANJUG) -- To date cooperation between Yugoslavia and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) has been successful and has contributed to the realization of a number of Yugoslav economy's development projects, it was stated during the talks conducted here today between Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic and the World Bank's vice president Willi Wapenhans.

The two sides expressed the conviction that the IBRD will continue its financial support of new development programmes in the fields of energy, industry, transport and agriculture, as well as programmes of structural adjustment of the Yugoslav economy in accordance with the stabilization programme.

EEC MANDATE OFFERS NO 'EASIER ENTRY' FOR SFRY

LD032330 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Delegations of Yugoslavia and the European Commission have decided to hold additional consultations and continue talks for some time on the new 5-year conditions for trade within the agreement on cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC. The Yugoslav delegation stressed the need to increase the volume of cooperation and bring trade into balance in order to solve the problem of the Yugoslav deficit. Yugoslavia wishes to export more to the EEC, so that it could buy more technology and raw materials from the EEC partners and regularly pay its debts.

The mandate, which the EEC proposed for the new 5-year trade conditions, does not offer easier entry for Yugoslavia to the market of The Twelve, it was assessed by the Yugoslav delegation after a 2-day talk with EEC representatives in Brussels where the delegation put forward proposals which could help solve the ongoing Yugoslav deficit.

PRESIDENCY ENDORSES FEC ECONOMIC POLICY

AU101546 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6-7 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Dec (TANJUG) -- At its session, presided over by President Sinan Hasani, the SFRY Presidency discussed the fundmental questions of socioeconomic development policy in 1987 and changes in the economic system. The opening report was made by Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC.

As reported, the Presidency concluded that despite the problems and difficulties which continue to accompany our economic development, certain positive results were achieved in 1986. The social product has grown more than planned, and the same applies to the growth of industrial production and employment. Agricultural production and foreign exchange earnings from tourism have increased compared with last year. For the first time in several years, productivity has grown, and obligations toward foreign creditors have been regularly met.

Consistent Application [subhead]

The Presidency supported the efforts of the FEC directed toward creating a more realistic policy of socioeconomic development in 1987. At the same time it supported the FEC's efforts to define a more active growth policy and to mobilize funds for technological development and modernization of production for exports, particularly for new joint production programs for export by pooling resources, and so on.

The Presidency is of the opinion that they key directions of the policy of socioeconomic development next year must be in improving efficiency in economic operations and productivity. These are the conditions for the realization of all other tenets contained in the draft resolution for 1987: an increase in production and exports, reduction of the tax burden, financial consolidation of the economy, and reduction of inflation. This explains the urgency of the need for the economic policy measures to work to create conditions for improving the efficiency of economic operations as a whole in order to halt the negative trend in efficiency that has been present for many years.

The greatest importance must be attached to the introduction of real economic categories and the strengthening of the laws of the market and economic coercion, and the creation of conditions for production links and mergers on a unified Yugoslav market, as well as to a greater affirmation of work and creativity. In that respect, the proposed changes in the economic system represent a significant step toward the realization of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. Considering the nature of these changes, it is necessary to understand them thoroughly and comprehensively, and create conditions and a general social climate for them to be consistently applied, taking into account an appropriate dynamism in their implementation.

It was pointed out in particular that both the economic policy for 1987 with its entire package of measures and stronger action by all economic and social entities must be directed toward eliminating hotbeds of inflation, and thus starting a process of reducing it. In addition, emphasis was placed on the responsibility for bringing all forms of final expenditure, particularly general and joint expenditure, into a realistic framework and responsibility, for rationalizing production costs, improving work organization, resolute and efficient measures for strengthening financial discipline, strict application of the economic policy measures, timely fulfillment of obligations, and consistent adherence to adopted policies.

Tasks for All [subhead]

Bearing in mind the earlier positions connected with the liquidity problems in the economy and banks in Macedonia, Montenegro, and Kosovo, and the social plan provisions on this matter, and proceeding from the FEC's assessments and proposals, the Presidency stresses the need to take appropriate solutions for these problems. The obligation was pointed out that all the forces and resources be mobilized to the maximum in these republics and in Kosovo, so that a way out of the liquidity problems may be found jointly.

The Presidency noted certain positive trends in the normalization of foreign liquidity last year and in the first 8 months of this year. All contractual obligations toward foreign creditors were met in this period, about $1 billion of debt principal was repaid, and foreign exchange reserves increased. It was pointed out that the normalization of foreign liquidity in the coming period will primarily depend on an increase in the growth rate of exports of goods and services and an increase in foreign exchange earnings. In order to accomplish this, greater efforts, technological innovations, special purpose production, improvements in the quality, selection, and other elements needed to make our exports competitive, as well as to ensure the more organized presentation of our exports on the world market, will all be necessary.

Considering that the implementation of the envisaged measures and the proposed bills regulating the system will, among other things, lead to an aggravation of business conditions, the Presidency points out that what is needed is the full mobilization of all organized socialist forces, the creation of action programs in associated labor organizations, communes, republics, provinces, and the federation, so that the potentials and the reserves may be used to the maximum and an appropriate social policy be more fully implemented. Bearing in mind the complexity and the gravity of the socioeconomic situation in the country, as well as the necessity for the funds for meeting general and joint social needs to be brought to a more socially acceptable level, the SFRY Presidency stressed in particular the need for a greater saving and more economical utilization of resources. The Presidency is of the opinion that at all levels programs everywhere should be created for rigorous savings in 1987 through a rationalization of work and business operations, and an intensification of the criteria for economy measures -- especially for foreign travel, expense accounts, various gatherings and celebrations, and easygoing ways in spending social funds for various unproductive purposes, and other similar things.

The Presidency pointed out that the implementation of a saving program requires the highest mobility and responsibility of all social factors because this is one of the essential prerequisites for a successful implementation of the economic stabilization program.

FEDERAL CHAMBER DISCUSSES KOSOVO SITUATION

LD101443 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1038 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 10 Dec (TANJUG) -- As far as the political-security situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is concerned, it could be said today that the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium adopted in the first half of 1986, and direct action to resolve Kosovo's major problems faster, have created a more favorable general political climate and stimulated more intensive activity of state organs both in the Federation, the SR of Serbia, and in Kosovo. Political unity has been achieved in assessing the situation in Kosovo as a problem concerning the entire country. All of the relevant organs have embarked on an organized and resolute action to implement the conclusions of the two top bodies in an effort to remove the causes and consequences of the counterrevolution, to eliminate all forms of pressure and other causes of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, and to consistently realize equality among the nations and nationalities as well as brotherhood, unity and togetherness in Kosovo. This was stressed by Egon Padovan, member of the Federal Executive Council, at today's session of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber which is discussing the present implementation of the conclusions regarding the ways of halting emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

However, Padovan continued, the security situation in Kosovo during this period continued to be burdened for the most part by hostile activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, as well as by certain negative trends and difficulties in the economy and some other areas.

Hostile activity on the part of Albanian nationalists and separatists in Kosovo continued to manifest itself in the highest degree in various forms of illegal activity with a long-term objective of causing disturbances, destabilizing and undermining the system. It also manifested itself in the form of verbal and written propaganda, the "The Republic of Kosovo" slogan, fomentation of intranational hatred, attacks on the honor, dignity and integrity of people, attacks on socially-owned property, and various forms of pressure exerted against members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities designed to force them to emigrate from Kosovo. Experience drawn from the preceding period shows that the illegal activity and conspiracy are a long-term objective of Albanian nationalists and separatists which have to be reckoned with in the future.

This state of affairs is being taken advantage of by Serbian, Montenegrin and Macedonian nationalists, Padovan stressed, specifying that their activity is designed to stir up dissatisfaction among Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo, and to raise doubts in the ability of the leaderships, in particular the leadership of Kosovo, to suppress the activity of Albanian nationalists and separatists.

Having stated that the Albanian nationalists were linked with certain hostile circles outside the country, Padovan stressed that in 1981-85 the state security organs uncovered six organizations and 87 groups of Albanian nationalists and separatists within the country.

A total of 1,134 criminal charges were brought against people, while over 5,500 were charged with minor offenses. These organizations and groups were headed by a number of "administrative" and other "committees" whose function was to organize hostile activities in various localities. [passage omitted]

According to Padovan, the causes of emigration are many. However, the main one is direct pressure from Albanian nationalists and separatists, and the feeling of insecurity resulting from their prolonged activity. Emigration is also affected by the attitude of the state organs in relation to the issues and problems arising in the key spheres of life and work which, in reality, has placed Serbs and Montenegrins of the province in an unequal position. The situation has given rise to justified protests by Serbs and Montenegrins against attempts to deprive them of their rights, against the cases of anarchy, and has made them lose confidence in provincial organs and forced them to address the problems to organs in the SR of Serbia and the Federation. Views that imply the attempts by Serbs and Montenegrins to look for help from organs in the SR of Serbia and the federation is an exprerssion of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism, raises even more doubt among these people about the preparedness and determination on the part of the organs of authority in the province to provide equal living and working conditions for all people regardless of their national affiliations. In addition, Padovan said, the economic and social problems which, in fact, lead to the state of inequality, are also having an effect on emigration. [passage omitted]

Pointing to the importance of resolving the economic problems of Kosovo for the efforts to stabilize the overall situation in the province, Padovan stressed that while the province needs help from the entire Yugoslav community, more care must also be taken when resources are being invested.

In the 1986-90 period the envisioned volume of stimulative measures, which will amount to 720 billion dinars on the basis of 1985 prices (and will be provided from federal funds, additional funds from the federal budget and other sources), will improve the material basis in social activities and living and working conditions for the working people and citizens in the province, Padovan stressed.

The existing capacities in the energy industry and other branches in primary production, as well as those under construction in non-ferrous metallurgy and coal industry will, in view of their comparative advantages, provide a stimulus for the province's faster development in the coming period.

In the same context, however, Padavon stressed that even if the employment measures are fully realized, it should not be expected in the forseeable future to see conditions created for the full employment of Kosovo's able-bodied population, let alone of its future generations if the population growth in the province continues at the present pace. The birthrate in Kosovo is constantly increasing, he noted. Average annual population growth for Kosovo is 24.2 births per thousand, while for Yugoslavia it is 8.5 births per thousand. In this connection Padovan cited family planning as one of the most important tasks of the province.

Bringing his report to a conclusion, Egon Padovan reiterated that the problems of Kosovo were so difficult that their solution was possible only on the basis of uniform Yugoslav programs, and a united and synchronized action to resolve them.

HASANI ATTENDS FEDERAL COUNCIL SESSION

LD092355 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2220 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 9 (TANJUG) -- Consistent implementation of the anti-inflationary policy along with an increase in exports will be the prime objectives of Yugoslavia's economy next year, said Yugoslav Deputy Prime Minister Milos Milosavljevic today.

Addressing a session of the Council of the Federation, Milosavljevic said that conditions would be created next year for prices to form more freely and that corresponding control measures would be introduced.

In the debate on a draft resolution on Yugoslavia's social and economic development in 1987, Milosavljevic stated that this year has seen a rise in industrial and agricultural production, and -- for the first time in five years -- productivity. He specified that real personal earnings and employment are expected to increase next year, adding that the foreign debt of about 19 billion dollars should be reduced by about one billion dollars. The balance of payments surplus, he said, will reach about 360 million dollars along with an increase in the country's foreign currency reserves.

Milosavljevic said that the proposed measures should ensure a turn towards a more efficacious economic operation, elimination of expenditure without cover and reduction of inflation, but warned that the measures should be implemented simultaneously, because they are interconnected and interdependent.

Today's session of the Federal Council was chaired by President of Yugoslavia's collective State Presidency Sinan Hasani and was also attended by President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Ivo Vrandecic.

TANJUG REPORTS VOJVODINA DEFENSE COUNCIL SESSION

LD051633 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1256 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Council for National Defense of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina today discussed a report on the implementation of the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency on the place and role of the Federation of Reserve Army Officers in the system of all-people's defense in Vojvodina.

At today's session the council is reported to have also established the proposed decision on the award of medallions and commendations, the acknowledgements which are awarded every year by the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina on the occasion of Yugoslav People's Army Day.